Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

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Japan, Soviet Reach Agreement On Extension of Fisheries Pact

Modus Vivendi Extending Validity Till End of Year Signed by Sato, Lozovsky

Negotiations between diplomatic representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics for the conclusion of a new modus vivendi to prolong the validity of the Fisheries Convention existing between the two nations were crowned with success on Thursday when a new agreement extending the compact till the end of this year was signed at Kuibishev between the Japanese Ambassador, Naotake Sato, and the People's Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Solomon Lozovsky.

The full text of the announcement as released by the Board of Information at 10 a.m. today follows:

"As the negotiations for the conclusion of the Fisheries Convention between Japan and the Soviet Union which were conducted last year were not completed by the end of the year, conversations with a view to concluding a modus vivendi to prolong the validity of the existing Convention to the end of the present year have been carried on since last December.

"These conversations having reached an amicable agreement, the said modus vivendi was signed at Kuibishev by our Ambassador, Mr. Naotake Sato, and the People's Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Solomon Lozovsky, on March 25."

In News Spotlight

Virtual Control Over All Europe Reported Anglo-U.S.-Soviet Plan

London Times Says Smaller States Will Be Denied Former Status in Post-War Scheme—American Troops to Enforce System

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—British Imperialism, in its true form, was again laid bare as the Times, London, yesterday editorially declared that minor European countries cannot be allowed to retain their erstwhile form of existence in the "new order" in Europe which will be established with Britain, America and the Soviet Union as its mainstays. The Times' assertion is reported as having given a big shock to the various refugee regimes in London.

"When Europe, after the war, is managed by anti-Axis countries," states the Times, "the smaller States in the area will not be restored to their pre-war status, but, instead, will be expected to cooperate in the scheme of completely reorganizing Europe as a comprehensive whole.

"The erstwhile policies of neutrality and balance of power vanished in the summer of 1940. If the minor States intend to make a new start with an isolation policy and of their own accord, they must expect to face cold oppression. After the war, these States must maintain their independence by depending upon the three great anti-Axis Powers, Britain, America and the Soviet Union.

"To preserve such a system, American forces should continue to be stationed in Europe permanently."

The above insistence of the Times is fully indicative of Britain's sinister designs to threaten the refugee regimes and at the same time to grasp virtual hegemony over Europe while enticing the United States to offer positive military contribution to the European campaign with the appetizing bait of allowing the latter to station its armed forces permanently in Europe.

Neutrality Said Gone
Special to the Nippon Times

AMSTERDAM, March 23.—The Times, London, today published an editorial denouncing neutrality and is being spread by the British news services as being "doubtless of interest to both small and big nations."

The development of military technique, the bridging over of space and time and the development of the policy of economic self-suffi-

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Press Comments

Friday, March 26
MAINICHI—Independence of Burma
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Building of New Burma

Independence of Burma

MAINICHI—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the plenary session of the Diet yesterday stated the intentions and policy of the Empire in regard to the independence of Burma to be accorded within this year. His statement is of the deepest significance as it indicates an aspect of the construction that Japan is pushing on a heroic scale within the framework of the War of Greater East Asia. It is a historic statement diametrically opposite in nature from the empty formulas and propaganda of the enemy which talk of "a new world after the war" even while suffering defeat after defeat on all fronts.

It was made at a particularly opportune moment, for Prime Minister of Burma, Ba Maw, and other leaders of that long-oppressed country were able to hear it in the Imperial Diet. Prime Minister Ba Maw has said 'One year ago the Burmese people were experiencing the worst imaginable hardships. Insane with despair and cruelty, the British had turned Burma into ruins.' It is not difficult to imagine the joy that must be theirs to listen to their century-old dream turning into reality in the words of the Prime Minister of Japan.

Prime Minister Tojo has made a straightforward and frank expression of the Empire's hopes in regard to the independence of Burma. The Empire's wish that the Burmese leaders should bring up a new State of Burma on their own initiative and responsibility indicates its fair and just attitude on the matter and it should be considered the sole and supreme guide for the future progress of Burma. The demarcation of the boundaries of the new Burmese State, and the hope that within these boundaries the various races inhabiting the country may harmoniously unite into a nation, all coincide with the great principle for the construction of the new State founded on morality.

More important still for all Burma to remember is that its independence will be the result of the enforcement of the Empire's immutable national policy in accordance with the spirit of Hakko-iu, universal harmony. The far-reaching and all-embracing philanthropic ideals of the Empire that would not only liberate East Asia and establish a sphere of co-prosperity there but would have all the nations of the world find their proper places in the total scheme of the universe have already been brought to realization as regards Burma, only a little over one year since the outbreak of hostilities. This has been made possible partly because the Burmese people have comprehended the real intentions of the Empire and cooperated with the Japanese fighting forces to sweep away enemy influence from their land.

When this solemn historical fact is contrasted to the prevailing situation in India, the country contiguous to Burma, the factors that determine the rise or fall of a nation become only too clear. From negotiations or compromise the independence of an enslaved nation can never be fashioned. Must not the people of India 'look squarely in the face of the Burma that has undergone a rebirth, understand with an open mind the lessons of that country and apply them to their own independence movement? Burma has succeeded in driving out the tyrannous British power by cooperating with the Imperial Forces. The way before the Indian people, too, is quite clear.

The wholehearted support shown by the Empire to the independence of Burma and its enforcement of a new policy toward China unmistakably demonstrate the moral attitude of the Empire which carries out without fail what it has promised. No amount of mendacious propaganda concocted by the enemy can gainstay this solemn fact. It is only natural that the United States, Britain and Chungking should be panic-stricken and crouch in terror, on their respective standpoints, before the new situation in East Asia brought about by Japan's propelling force.

On the other hand, the allied

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Captive Soviet Officers, Scientists, Start Move to Free Russia From Red Menace

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, Maach 25.—Lieutenant-General Vlasov of the Red Army, who was taken prisoner by German forces on the Eastern Front last autumn, announced the formation of the "Russian Emancipation Committee," yesterday afternoon at Vistula, former Polish territory.

The committee aims at the emancipation of the Russian people from Bolshevism, under the guidance of Germany. Lieutenant-General Vlasov is chairman, and many captured Red Army officers, as well as many Soviet scientists, constitute the members of the Committee.

The aims of the committee are reported to be as follows:

1. Destruction of the Bolshevik regime.
2. Exemption from all responsibilities for the effects brought by the present war.
3. Guarantee of the independence of the Russian race.
4. Dissolution of the kolkhoze.
5. Distribution of land to farmers.
6. Revival of private property system.
7. Improvement of the livelihood of Russian workers.
8. Guarantee of the freedom of faith.
9. Release of all political criminals.

The committee will also organize the "Russian Emancipation Army" to participate in the war for the emancipation of Russia, in cooperation with the Ukraine Emancipation Army, which has its headquarters at Kharkov, and also with the German Army.

JOY, GRATITUDE SWEEP BURMA ON GOOD NEWS

Tojo's Clarification Of Benevolent Policy By Japan Acclaimed

Domei

RANGOON, March 25.—Deep emotion and heart-felt gratitude were expressed by Burmese political circles when they received today the reports regarding the fundamental principles for the independence of Burma which were clarified by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his message delivered today before the Imperial Diet.

These circles have been gratified especially over the two points, namely that Japan expects that "the new Burma will, through her own incentive and responsibility, speedily substantiate her status as a fully independent state" and that "the political organization is naturally a matter to be determined by Burma herself."

Meanwhile, the Burmese people are jubilant to learn from Prime Minister Tojo's message that Japan has duly recognized the cooperation they have offered, the national sentiment of the Burmese people and the achievements by the Administrative Council of Burma. They also understand that the message has clearly proved Japan's hearty goodwill toward Burma and that the unity of Asia against British imperialism is being further strengthened.

In the meantime, the Tojo message has exerted a strong influence on the local Indian residents, who understand that the nature of Burma's independence has been clarified by the same message so that no doubt can be entertained regarding this question.

In this connection, Baleswar Prasad, Chairman of the Burmese Committee of the Indian Independence League, stated as follows:

"The term of independence implies many different natures and characters. The recent Tojo message clarified that the independence for Burma is independence in the true sense of the word, for it is to be established through the incentive and responsibility of the Burmese people themselves.

"We, Indians, have fought against Britain to this day in order to attain such a glory. We were greatly moved by the declaration of granting Burma independence made some time ago by the Japanese Government and now we have further strengthened our confidence toward Japan upon learning that the promised independence will be an independence in the true sense of the term and on an ethical basis."

To Demonstrate Thanks

In token of their profound appreciation for the magnanimous measure taken by the Japanese Government, a large number of Rangoon citizens will assemble at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda tomorrow to give rousing cheers for His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, reports another Rangoon dispatch to Domei.

They will also pray for the prosperity of the Japanese Empire and for the health of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

All Burma Joyous

All Burma was jubilant on receiving the news that Prime Minister of Japan, General Hideki Tojo, reiterated the granting of statehood to Burma in his Diet message

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Colorado Farmers Exempted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 25.—Governor John G. Vivian of Colorado notified the Army Recruiting Bureau today that he had ordered the suspension of taking in farmers for military service as the losses of hands above those already recruited will hinder the agricultural industry of Colorado from attaining its wartime objective.

Burmese Visitors Feted

Prime Minister Ba Maw and other High Officials of Burma were the guests of Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki at a joint banquet last evening. Shown above is the Burmese leader responding to the words of encouragement and greetings offered by the Japanese Foreign Minister.

CHURCHILL HIT BY LABORITES

Broadcast on Post-War Issue Fails to Impress Party

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—Severe criticism has been raised by the British Labor Party against Prime Minister Winston Churchill for his radio message delivered at 9 p.m. on March 21 in which he alluded to the post-war program, while the Conservatives are also dissatisfied with the Prime Minister.

In the radio speech in question, Churchill referred to the post-war management of the world and explained the plan for construction and restoration of peace by holding conferences in Europe and Asia.

In his eagerness to seek the cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, Churchill ignored the Chungking regime in his message, which provoked severe rebukes from the Ta Kung Pao, official Chungking organ, and other Chungking circles.

British political circles, meanwhile, although they showed goodwill to the message at first excepting the Laborites, began to raise clamorous

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Post-War Body Created

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—For studying various post-war problems and also drafting plans for their solution, a small committee has been decided to be organized in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it is reported from Washington.

Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will be appointed concurrently the chairman of the new committee which will be composed of five Democrat and three Republican Senators.

India Controls Cotton Imports

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 25.—The Indian Government announced today that the import of cotton from Egypt, Sudan and East Africa into India, will be placed under Government control in the future, it is reported from New Delhi.

DOLLAR OUSTED BY SPECIAL YEN

Accounts Settlement With F.I.C. Unaffected by Replacement

Domei

SAIGON, March 25.—Paul Ganney, Governor of the Bank of French Indo-China, declared on his return here this afternoon that the special yen is expected to replace the dollar and the sterling in settling trade accounts in the Greater East Asia bloc in the future.

Mr. Ganney, who represented Indo-China in completing the arrangements for the existing agreement for the settlement of trade accounts between Japan and French Indo-China in Tokyo, stated that the talks were centered purely on technical problems.

"The institution of the special yen," he declared, "will have but very little effect on Japan-French Indo-China economic relations since trade transactions have been progressing satisfactorily and smoothly in accordance with the fundamental policy which was fixed year before last.

"Neither will it have any effect on the internal situation in Indo-China itself for the current arrangement is a method applicable only to the settlement of trade accounts between Japan and French Indo-China."

However, Mr. Ganney added, it will have a great bearing on the future method of settling accounts among the countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as all trade is expected to be based on the special yen instead of the dollar or sterling in the future.

N. Africa Gets Food

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—In January, the United States shipped to North Africa 2,600 tons of foodstuff, consisting mainly of sugar, wheat flour, milk and soap, it was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture today, according to a report from Washington.

IMPERIAL DIET FORMALLY ENDS VITAL SESSIONS

Approved 89 Bills Including Budget, War Expenditures

The 81st Imperial Diet, the second ordinary session to be called since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and which fully manifested the national unity and cooperation for the execution of the war, ended today with the closing ceremony held in the House of Peers at 11 a.m. this morning.

Since its reopening on January 28, a week later than had been ordinarily scheduled, due to the illness of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, both Houses held positive and constructive discussions on all important problems of the nation. In about six weeks, the Diet completed its duty of examining and approving the 89 bills submitted by the Government.

Particularly, it is notable that of the 89 bills presented, only one bill was revised the rest being approved without any revision by both Houses. The bill which had been revised was that concerning the Tokyo Metropolitan System. Furthermore, the Diet approved the general budget and the special war expenditures for the 1942-43 fiscal year, amounting in all to more than ¥36,000,000,000.

By the addresses delivered by the Prime Minister and other State Ministers, and by the discussions held, the fundamental policies of the Government and various concrete measures proposed for the execution of those policies were clarified to the whole nation.

Speedily examining and approving Government bills, the House of Representatives entered a recess on March 11. Both Houses held their respective final plenary session on March 25, which were made particularly significant by the speech of Prime Minister Tojo on the domestic and international situations, and particularly on the condition of Burma.

Thus, the 81st Imperial Diet has completed its historic mission of strengthening the nation's power, of soldifying the national structure, and of executing the war.

AUSTRALIANS' IGNORANCE DENOUNCED BY BLAMEY

Do Not Realize Might Of Japanese Forces

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Albert Blamey, Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific and concurrently Commander of the Australian land forces, criticized that the Australians lack adequate cognition of the time, at the reception held on March 24 for the Ninth Division of the Australian Infantry which recently returned from the Tunisian front, according to a Lisbon report to Domei, reporting a dispatch from Sidney.

Lieutenant-General Blamey pleaded, "The Australian forces are constantly prepared to sacrifice their lives, and it is my profoundest desire to have each and every loyal Australian citizen exert his utmost for the pursuit of this war.

"It seems that the majority of the Australians at home do not realize the might of the Japanese Forces. The price that the Australians have to pay for their safety is merely their hearty cooperation and compliance to the request of the Australian Government."

Leave for China Post

Kikujiro Takashima and Tetsuzo Uyeba, newly appointed president and vice-president of the Central China Development Company respectively, left here on Thursday morning by air for their posts.

SCRIP STOPPAGE UPS C.R.B. NOTE

Seen as Stabilizing Financial Transactions in N. China

Domei

PEKING, March 24.—With the abolition of the issuance of military scrip in Central China as from April 1, the settlement of accounts between Central and North China, which in the past was made through the medium of scrip bills will be conducted in Central Reserve Bank notes, with the exchange rate of Central Reserve Bank of China notes against the Federal Reserve Bank of China notes at 100 yuan against ¥18.

At the same time, the currencies carried by travellers between Central and North China will be exchanged at the foregoing exchange rate.

The adoption of the ¥18 against 100 yuan exchange rate based on the principle of fixing the Federal Reserve Bank note and the yen at par demonstrates the further stabilizing of the value of the bank note in North China.

The present fundamental revision of the scrip bill exchange rates is

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8-WEEK OREL CAMPAIGN ENDS WITH REICH VICTORY

Soviet Army Loses 200,000 Soldiers

It was revealed that 200,000 Soviet troops have been either killed, wounded or captured, in the announcement made by the German High Command on Wednesday in reporting the war situation in the Orel sector, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The German bulletin reported as follows:

"The winter campaign of the past eight weeks in the Orel sector terminated last Monday with victory for the German forces, with the Soviet forces having suffered severe losses.

"Numerous Soviet divisions and brigades were annihilated under the crushing blows dealt by the powerful Reich Army, while numerous other divisions and brigades were rendered helpless to fight on as an independent organization.

"Four Soviet divisions and 11 brigades were smashed by the German forces in the Orel sector, 36 Soviet divisions and six brigades being forced to retire from this area in face of the furious onslaught of the Reich troops.

"Twelve brigades and one regiment of Soviet tank forces were also inflicted severe damages. According to the figures compiled to date, it is conservatively estimated that at least 200,000 Soviet soldiers were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners in this campaign alone."

5 SUBMARINES SUNK BY REICH

U-Boats Sink 18 Ships --America Admits Damage to 2 Convoys

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—German submarine-chaser units sank five British submarines in the Mediterranean, it was announced by the German High Command today.

18 Ships Sunk

Mainichi

BERLIN, March 24—Within the 24 hours from 3 p.m. March 23 to 3 p.m. March 24, German submarines sank 18 enemy ships in various waters, according to a Berlin broadcast.

Fifteen enemy ships totaling 73,000 tons were sunk as already announced in a special communique issued today.

Also one British submarine was sunk off the Norwegian coast, together with two other enemy ships of 8,000-ton class off North Africa.

U.S. Convoys Attacked

Elmer Davis, chief of the United States Office of War Information, reluctantly revealed in an extremely vague announcement made on Wednesday, that at least two American convoys were attacked by Axis submarines in the Atlantic and heavy damages were inflicted, it was disclosed by a report from Washington according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

It is believed that Davis was forced to make this ambiguous report in order to tide over the adverse criticisms of the American public who are disgusted with the Government policy of concealing its losses.

It may be observed that Davis' announcement failed to disclose the facts and figures of the casualties, and it is said the American public became further indignant at the authorities who are now having a difficult time making excuses for withholding the detailed reports on the losses.

Menace Worries British

Pointing out that the crisis facing Britain today is of a serious

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Ired Moroccans Lynch 7 American Soldiers

A violent collision recently occurred in Wassam, French Morocco, between the native inhabitants and the American troops stationed there, resulting in the lynching of seven American soldiers, according to a Lisbon report to Domei on Wednesday in quoting a dispatch from Algiers. The seven American servicemen were lynched by the enraged mass of native inhabitants in vengeance of the deaths of 24 Mohammedans killed by the American soldiers who brutally fired upon them.

SCRIP STOPPAGE UPS C.R.B. NOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

likely to result in the corresponding change in the official rate of the Hwushen bills from the present ¥30 to ¥18.

Upon the realization of the foregoing change, the present gap between the scrip bills and the Hwushen bills, which has served as the basis of various rumors concerning the value of the Federal Reserve Bank of China will be dispensed of completely, and the trade relations between Central China and other regions in China will be improved greatly.

Hankow Stops Issuance

Domei

HANKOW, March 24.—The Japanese and Chinese authorities in Hankow today announced jointly the abolition of the further issuance of the Japanese military scrip in the districts around Hankow from April 1.

In consequence of this decision, the currency in the Hankow area will be in the future as gradually limited to the Central Reserve Bank notes.

In this connection, it will be recalled that the Japanese military scrip in the Hankow districts was first issued in October, 1938, immediately after the entry of the Japanese Forces into these districts and played an important role in ousting the old Fapi or the Chungking dollar from this area with the Japanese military scrip circulating quite smoothly among the Chinese people.

With the establishment of the branch of the Central Reserve Bank of China in Hankow, a wholesale withdrawal of the old Fapi or the Chungking dollar was effected and subsequently, the circulation of the latter was entirely banned, thereby effecting a complete unification of the currency in the Hankow districts.

In September of the same year the prohibition of the Chungking dollar was effected in Kiukiang, Nanchang and Shasi, as a result of which the currency in these districts was also restricted to the Central Reserve Bank notes and the Japanese military scrip, thereby contributing greatly to the economy of Hankow and the surrounding districts.

To Be Exchanged Directly

Domei

PEKING, March 24.—With the decision of the Japanese Government not to make fresh issues of the Japanese military scrip, exchange transactions between the Federal Reserve Bank notes in North China and the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China in Central China will be transacted directly between the two currencies at the rate of 18 to 100 Yuan, exclusive of the Japanese military scrip effective from April 1, Wang Shih-ching, Director-General of Finance of the North China Political Council explained in a press interview today.

All travellers between the two regions will be called upon to exchange their money at the aforementioned rate either into CRB notes or the F.R.B. notes as the case may be, Mr. Wang said, adding that the new currency system will serve to facilitate greatly all financial and commercial transactions between the two regions, as well as adding to the convenience of travellers.

In this connection it will be recalled that in the past there were three modes of settlement of exchange between North China and Central China, namely through the medium of the Japanese military scrip, through the special Japanese yen and by means of the exchange quotations prevailing between the C.R.B. and F.R.B. notes in Tientsin and Shanghai.

5 Submarines Sunk by Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

ness hitherto unseen since the start of the European War' various leaders in Britain warned the people and violently blasted at the Government for its impotency in overcoming the menace of the German submarines, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on Wednesday.

In the Daily Express, a leading Labor Party authority on naval warfare, pointed out that the present German Grand Admiral Karl Boenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Navy possesses a far greater number of submarines and has under his control far more advantageous submarine bases than did Admiral Von Terpitz, Commander of the German Navy in the last World War.

Meanwhile, the British Secretary of Agriculture, R. S. Hudson, in an address delivered at Cambridge warned that the German submarine warfare was of tremendous seriousness and said, "The crisis facing Britain today is of a seriousness hitherto unseen since the start of the European War."

Also the utter inability of the British navy to handle the submarine threat was taken up in the British House of Lords on Wednesday. An influential leader proposed that a central anti-submarine command be established to combat the war to destroy British commerce. Another Lord bitterly denounced the government declaring that Britain's war against the submarines was the greatest failure in its war policy.

Contrast Between Old, New Burma Sketched by Noted Authority Here

Daisuke Takaoka, member of the House of Representatives, and noted authority on things Burmese, has taken the occasion of the visit of Prime Minister Ba Maw and his party here to contrast British-ruled Burma, with which he deeply sympathized five years ago, and present-day Burma which will soon know the happiness of independence.

"It was in the fall of 1938 when I first visited Burma," the Diet member recalled, in an interview with Domei on Thursday. "Prime Minister Ba Maw who is now among us, was Premier then, and Secretary of Finance Thein Maung was the Minister of Commerce.

"I conferred with Prime Minister Ba Maw and the various Ministers of his Cabinet many times during my visit on the question of oil transactions between Burma and Japan.

"When I informed them that I was planning to have the approaching Third Japan-India Commerce Conference convene in Tokyo, Thein Maung, the then Commerce Minister, expressed great joy, anticipating that he himself would be the Burmese representative to the conference.

Prime Minister Ba Maw, however, interposed that if the conference was to be held in Tokyo, he planned to assume the concurrent post of Finance Minister himself to represent Burma in the conference."

"Then I asked Prime Minister Ba Maw, 'Do you really like Japan?' He answered 'The apparel I wear on my body is sometimes British-made, but the silk turban which I wear on my head is always made of silk from Japan. This alone should be enough to show where my sympathy lies.'

"'I am doing my utmost to gain the independence of Burma, and I firmly believe that the independence of Burma is an integral part of eternal peace in the East Asia which Japan is constantly proclaiming.'"

Mr. Takaoka then told of how the Government of Prime Minister Ba Maw was forced to resign en bloc and of how the former Premier was subsequently imprisoned by the British authorities for making a speech concerning Burma's independence to the people.

He recalled that when Prime Minister Ba Maw was rescued by the Imperial troops following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he went before Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of Japanese Forces in Burma to promise fullest aid in annihilating the British, as "Before thinking of independence, we want first to drive out the British completely from our borders."

The Diet member said that during his last visit to Burma, as a civilian with the Japanese Expeditionary Army to the South, in November of last year, he called upon Prime Minister Ba Maw who had then become Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma.

"Prime Minister Ba Maw movingly pointed out to me the great change which had come over Burma since my last call. The joy which he expressed then has now been mingled with other emotions as he receives the sincere welcome of our nation, I am sure. This feeling of the Burmese leader, furthermore, represents the feelings of all the people of Burma."

The Diet member concluded; "Thus, the Burma which had been invaded by the British toward the middle of the 19th century, and had failed in a series of three attempts, is about to gain its independence soon.

"In 1885, when the Burmese King and his household were assassinated by the British, Prime Minister Ba Maw's father was among the victims. And now Prime Minister Ba Maw is about to lead the Burma which is once again regaining its independence.

"I cannot but help on this occasion to express my deep pride over the fact that our country never fails to carry out what it has once promised."

Joy, Gratitude Sweep Burma On Good News

(Continued From Page 1)

yesterday, according to a Rangoon dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Burmese people, while overjoyed by the assurance of a very brilliant future of their country, renewed their determination to fight the war to a victorious end, all the more so, because Burma remains the foremost front of Greater East Asia where fierce battles are being continued to crush the American, British and Chungking forces.

Hailed in Manchoukuo

Domei

HSINKING, March 25.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet speech delivered today, clarifying concrete platforms for the independence of Burma, has been hailed with gratitude by local official circles who interpret it as a message which evinces Japan's moral enthusiasm for the construction of the new Order of East Asia.

These circles recalled that Japan offered positive aid for the independence of Manchoukuo, and has been consistent in according friendly assistance to that country for the last decade up to the present, so that Manchoukuo is now making remarkable progress as one of the pillars of Greater East Asia.

Japan's recent step toward Burma is, these circles emphasized, cognate with that taken for Manchoukuo a decade ago, and is symbolic of Japan's righteousness and might. This stands in sharp contrast with the deceptive policies of the United States and Britain.

Furthermore, these circles are hoping that Burma will establish a new statehood as early as possible with the support of Japan, and will as a competent member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, forge ahead to crush East Asia's common enemies, the United States and Britain.

Burmese Students Overjoyed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, March 24.—The feelings and reactions of the Burmese people, in connection with Prime Minister Ba Maw's visit to Japan, are candidly reflected in the compositions of the students of the Japanese language school in Rangoon, who were asked to write down their impressions.

In the short interval of less than a year since the establishment of the Japanese language school in June last year, the students numbering 800 in all, are able to speak as well as write Japanese quite well, and the compositions were all written entirely in perfect Japanese. The points unanimously stressed by all the students are that for the sake of Burmese independence the Japanese spirit should be followed, and that the real significance of Burmese independence lies in greater cooperation with Japan for the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. They also expressed unbounded joy at the ever-growing intimacy between Japan and Burma. The very simplicity of expression has made possible a more direct appreciation of the sentiments of the writers. The following are three examples of the compositions of the Burmese students.

"We were very happy to learn through the radio that Prime Minister Ba Maw had gone to Japan. From the very first the Burmese people liked the Japanese for they have been like brothers to us. People of Burma, let us now do our best at whatever task befalls us, and build up a great Burma and a great Asia."

"When I learned from the newspapers that Prime Minister Ba Maw had gone to Japan for the sake of Burmese independence I was very happy. Prime Minister of Japan, General Hideki Tojo, promised to give Burma her independence. The Japanese are kind. They are a great people. We want to be friends with Japan, and construct a great Burma. People of Japan, we thank you."

"I think our leader, Prime Minister Ba Maw, has gone to Japan to receive Japan's guidance for the construction of a new Burma. We are very happy because we have been promised independence within this year, a thing which was not even mentioned during the days of British rule. I hope that Burma's worth will be more enhanced. The Burmese people must learn from Japan's history and spirit and, building up a strong nation, must fight with Japan for the attainment of final victory."

Tojo Will Present Painting to Ba Maw

A painting, which will do credit to Japan as a nation of beauty and art, will be presented to Prime Minister of Burma, Ba Maw, now visiting Japan, by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, according to the Asahi. As the result of the solicitous attention of Prime Minister Tojo and the good offices of the Military Fine Arts Association, Ryohei Koiso, noted painter, has been assigned to wield his masterful brush on the canvas for this important task. Painter Koiso will specially accompany Prime Minister Ba Maw and his party to the maneuvers of the mechanized corps at Shimoshizu, Chiba Prefecture, where he will sketch Prime Minister Ba Maw as he intently watches the Imperial Forces. The painting will be executed on a No. 30 or 50 canvas and presented to Prime Minister Ba Maw as a lasting souvenir of his visit to Japan.

CHURCHILL HIT BY LABORITES

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voices against it since yesterday when they minutely scrutinized the contents of the same message and now a threatening atmosphere is prevailing among these circles.

According to well-informed quarters, Churchill first submitted the draft of his speech to the Wartime Cabinet whereupon strong opposition was raised against it by Deputy Prime Minister Major Clement R. Attlee, who hails from the Labor Party, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin and Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison. Ignoring the opposition, however, Churchill made his speech mostly according to the original draft and this fact has made the situation very much complicated.

Oppositionists Give Reasons

Salient points of opinions opposing the Prime Minister are as follows:

1. Churchill suggested that he will mantain Premiership after the war but this is a very reckless act. All British political parties are agreed upon the opinion that he is too old to shoulder the heavy burden of the post-bellum management.

2. The Conservatives are discontented over the fact that the Prime Minister made a popular speech through the air on important national policies without consulting with the Lower House beforehand, which they branded as "unconstitutional."

3. Leftists are extremely indignant at Churchill's attitude of rebuking, as he did in the message in question. Leftists as hostile elements disturbing internal peace. Declaring that Churchill himself is responsible for the domestic disturbance by his policy of delaying the enforcement of the Beveridge Social Insurance Bill, the Laborites are threatening to abolish their "political armistice" at the Party meeting to be held during the Easter holidays. Their antagonism is so high that the Laborite members may possibly be withdrawn from the Cabinet.

In the meantime, Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, is also opposed to Churchill's policy of retarding the enforcement of the scheme for social renovation.

Chungking Hits Churchill

Chungking papers on Wednesday bitterly denounced Winston Churchill, British premier, for again stressing on Monday the importance of the principle of Europe First, a Domei report from Canton revealed on Thursday.

Chungking papers since the Casablanca Conference had been voicing their indignation at the Europe First Policy and had been hysterically pointing out the desperate importance of the war in the Pacific. In recent days, Chungking had begun to have some hopes in the British attitude but Churchill's declaration on Monday disclosing what he really thought of the matter made Chungking's disappointment and despair considerably more bitter.

The official Chungking organ, Ta Kung Pao, cried, "Japan is going forward steadily in its construction of the occupied areas," while the Hsin Min Pao asked, "Why is Churchill only interested in an European conference and deferring an Asiatic conference?"

Meanwhile, the Catholic organ, Yi Shih Pao, openly blasted, "If we expect too much of Britain, the results will be disastrous. Churchill wants to make Chungking the greatest sacrifice in the fight against the Axis."

Of the Chungking papers only the Communist organ, Hsin Hua Jih Pao, in consideration of the relations with the Soviets, remained silent, thereby bringing about an ironic contrast.

Manpower Issue Mooted

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—The House of Representatives of New Zealand discussed the question of manpower resources for two days and regarding this question, the Wellington correspondent of the Times, London, sent the following report today.

"The discussion at the New Zealand House of Representatives was centered on the comparatively urgent question of utilizing the manpower resources of New Zealand for forming military corps to be sent abroad, the question of national defense and the war necessity production problem. At the discussion of these problems, Premier Peter Fraser pointed out the urgency of adjusting the domestic structure and awakening the people to cooperate with the Government."

Nahas Sees Wilson

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha invited General Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Middle East, to his official residence today and held a long conference but the nature of the conference is not known, according to reports from Cairo.

Bandits Kill 3 Canadian Priests In China for Anti-Nanking Stand

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SUCHOW, March 25.—Three Canadian missionaries of the Catholic church in Fenghsien, 20 kilometers northwest of Suchow, who had been hostile toward the Nanking Government, were shot dead by bandits on the night of March 18.

These missionaries criticized the National Government at Nanking and made propaganda speeches for Britain at a reception held on March 9 in commemoration of China's entry into the war, where local dignitaries had been invited. The Provincial Government in Fenghsien arrested them and after cross-examination, released them on March 17.

At 9:40 p.m. on the following day, however, the three priests were shot dead when they had returned to their residence.

Upon hearing the shots, the police of the Provincial Government and Japanese Garrison promptly closed the gates of the city and searched for the criminal but there is as yet no clue whatever.

The missionaries had been allowed to live in freedom despite the fact that they were nationals of an enemy country. Nevertheless, they used to assume an arrogant attitude toward the Provincial Government and often made hostile remarks.

It is believed that the local residents, who had been dissatisfied over the fact that the priests were released by the authorities without any punishment and also indignant at their impudence, had the bandits shoot them.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

nations of Greater East Asia centering on Japan and the European Axis nations clustering about Germany and Italy are solidly united in both government and warfare and are successfully waging the war to smash their common enemies. In East Asia and in Europe we are advancing together toward ultimate victory with full self-cofidence in our ability to c[illegible] a new order founded on moral[illegible] In this connection, just as Prime Minister Ba Maw has told newsmen, it is essential that rejuvenated Burma should speedily complete a structure capable of prosecuting the war as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Building of New Burma

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The outline of the new, independent State of Burma has been decided as a result of an unreserved exchange of views between Prime Minister Ba Maw and other leaders of Burma, who have come to Tokyo on the invitation of the Imperial Government, and the responsible quarters here, and a firm step has been taken toward its independence.

On the last day of the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo gave a clear account of the events leading up to the present joyous situation in Burma and emphasized the wishes of the Empire that Prime Minister Ba Maw and other Burmese leaders should build up an independent State on their own initiative and responsibility so that it may fully discharge its obligations as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. He thus gave Japan's ideas as to the creation of that new State.

The necessity of Burma establishing perfect harmony among the various races inhabiting the land is obvious. As regards its political structure, that is a matter which the Burmese themselves must decide. The essential thing is for that country to purge itself completely of any vestige of the Anglo-American political philosophy, and out of fiery patriotism, earnestly cooperate with Japan for the construction of its own nation and of East Asia.

Prime Minister Ba Maw, on January 8 in response to Prime Minister Tojo's statement, pledged that the people of Burma will work together and fight side by side with Japan, dedicating their lives and their entire property to the cause, since the western devils had been driven out by their eastern friend, who now promises the realization of a century old dream of the Burmese people.

Prime Minister Ba Maw and other leaders have now come to this country. In conversations with the Japanese Government leaders, they have deepened their understanding of Japan's earnest intentions. When they return home, it is expected that they will endeavor to bring together all the different races and elements of their people to consolidate the foundations of their independence and to prepare a structure capable of fighting the War of Greater East Asia as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the course of world history, there is not lacking instances of a powerful nation giving independence after the war to the smaller countries that have taken shelter under its wings, but there are not many parallels of a country, like Japan, which has recognized the independence of Burma and shown such a boundless measure of friendship to China in the very midst of war. Such fulfilment of promises made perhaps is possible only for a moral country like Japan, whose national policy is based on the great spirit of Hakko-iu.

The United States and Britain have jeered that the aims of our New Order in East Asia are one of the riddles of the universe and reviled them as a camouflage for aggression, in order to confuse the minds of East Asiatic peoples. But the instances of Burma and China now stand out like shining stars to give other peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere guidance and example.

To construct while we fight is our basic war policy. Without construction there is no freedom or happiness. The achievement of independence by the Burmese people will bring joy and happiness not only to themselves alone but to all the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia. The responsibility of Burma as one of the forerunners of East Asiatic independence will be quite heavy. We hope it will speedily build up an internal structure capable of bearing it with honor and efficiency and set an example worthy to be followed by other peoples of East Asia.

Iran's National Assembly Passes Conscription Bill

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 24.—The Iranian National Assembly passed the military conscription bill today, but because of the unpopularity of the Ali Suheili Government, it will be impossible to enforce the new law. In this connection, it is generally observed that the Government will probably ask the help of British and American troops stationed in the country, it is reported from Teheran.

The bill was submitted to the National Assembly at the request of the British and American military authorities. However, when the law is enforced, the Ali Suheili Government will be placed in a more difficult position.

U.S. Plane Output Given

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 25.—The United States produced about 5,000 planes in January, and about 5,500 in February, with about 65 per cent of the total being fighter planes, the United States War Production Bureau announced recently, it is reported from Washington. Plane production in January was smaller than that in February, because it was planned to increase the manufacture of four-motored heavy bombers in January.

De Gaullists Grab Saboteurs

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 24.—The Office of the Degaullist High Commissioner in Syria announced today that a plan for destroying transportation facilities and military equipment at Tripoli and Homs was discovered and a large number of natives had been arrested, it is reported from Beirut.

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London Times Bares Imperialistic Scheme Of Enemy in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

ciency, according to the article, has superannuated the principle of neutrality which before the war appeared worthy of the aspiration of small and weak countries.

Under modern conditions, this status might perhaps still be applicable to some countries, such as the Iberian Peninsula and Switzerland which owe their isolated positions to geographical conditions. To the majority, however, of small European states, no security whatever was offered by the status of neutrality, neither in peace nor in war.

After the war there would be no room for a nation which was trying to maintain an "illusory independence" by changing from one side to another and by profiting from the rivalry of its greater and more powerful neighbors. In this sense the policy of the balance of power as well as that of a strict neutrality has become superannuated.

Security in Europe therefore could not be realized by the reintroduction of the pre-war status. The conceptions of the past as for instance those of self-determination and independence, "require a new interpretation." This means, continued the article, that in the future, this independence must be "moderated" by the principle of individual states depending on each other. Several nations would have to find it possible to live together in the limited continental area without thereby constantly endanger the security and well-being of one or the other state.

Finally the Times article declares that the fear, rooted in past experiences, that the Soviet Union would not be given the same rights in the peoples' union as other nations, must be proved wrong. For reasons of common sense, any new responsible arrangement for security must take into consideration the geographical conditions.

The utterances of the Times according to which notions such as "the right of self-determination and independence" belonged to the past and should be replaced by an "interdependence" are characterized by the German press as a declaration of bankruptcy of those principles for which Britain professed having gone to war.

In this connection, the Deutsche Allyemeine Zeitung writes: In reality such an "interdependence" could only be interpreted as dependence upon the Bolsheyists. This had to be concluded from other remarks [illegible] the Times, speaking of a lack of confidence in the post-war organization and demanding that in the establishment of this essential confidence the Soviet Union must be a decisive factor.

Thus the Times simultaneously declares the bankruptcy of the original British aims in this war which allegedly had been started on account of Danzig. The Times' article, the German organ continues, proves once more the readiness of the British to hand the Continent over to Bolshevism.

By being plainly told by the Times, that in the future there would be no more chance of neutrality, the neutrals had to realize that the fundamental conception of Britain was thoroughly destroyed.

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Sweden Reveals Losses

The total losses of vessels and seamen of Sweden since the outbreak of the European War on September 24, 1939 to March 24 of this year were announced by the Swedish Government on Wednesday, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

The official Swedish bulletins revealed that 176 Swedish vessels, aggregating 473,096 tons, and 1,083 Swedish seamen were lost and killed during the above mentioned period. However, it is to be noted that the above tonnage includes the ships which were used by the anti-Axis countries.

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Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

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TANI STRESSES BURMA'S ROLE AS NEW STATE

Foreign Minister Declares Future Development Depends On Efforts of Leaders, People

WAR AIMS ARE OUTLINED

Visitors Feted at Dinner Given Jointly by Two Ministers; Ba Maw Gives Response

Addressing the visiting Burmese officials at a dinner party given in their honor by himself and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki on Thursday night, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani outlined Japan's war aims and declared that although Japan will continue its best efforts toward aiding Burma, the future development of an independent Burma depends solely on the determination and efforts of the Burmese leaders and people themselves.

The dinner party was held at the Foreign Minister's official residence from 6 p.m.

At the dinner were Prime Minister Ba Maw, Minister of Home Affairs Maung Mya, Minister of Financial Affairs Thein Maung, Commander in Chief of the Burma Defense Army Major-General Aung San and others. Besides the hosts, Foreign Minister Tani and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki, were Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto, Hyogoro Sakurai, Highest Advisor to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau Rear-Admiral Keijun Oka and other high officials.

The dinner ended at 8 p.m.

Mr. Tani's address, to which Prime Minister Ba Maw responded, follows:

Text of Tani's Speech

"It is indeed a great pleasure to the Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs and myself to welcome here this evening His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw and the members of his Mission and to have an opportunity to extend our sincere greetings to them.

"We have long entertained deep sympathy with their Excellencies Dr. Ba Maw and the other members of his Mission who had to undergo indescribable hardships and sufferings for many years in order to eradicate British domination and regain their independence. With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, however, the long awaited chance has arrived.

"Last year when the British forces were driven out of the land of Burma as a result of brave fighting by the Japanese forces, their Excellencies resolutely rose up to collaborate with the Empire of Dai-Nippon for the prosecution of the war which is fought for the destruction of American and British oppression. It is with profound respect that we of the Empire of Dai-Nippon, whose aim in the war is to establish a new order based upon moral principles and to bring about co-prosperity among the peoples of Greater East Asia, see rapid progress being made in the reconstruction of a new Burma.

War Unprecedented

"The war which we are waging today is unprecedented in the history of mankind not only in its scale but also in its significance. Japan has already scored sweeping victories and has established an invincible position in East Asia. In Europe our Allies, Germany and Italy, are steadily gaining ground. It must be remembered, however, that our enemies are also putting every ounce of their strength into the war.

"It is quite natural that there should be vicissitudes in the course of any war, but our Empire in its glorious history extending over 2600 years has never been conquered. This, I am convinced, is due to the fact that not only has our fighting power been superior to that of the enemy but also justice has always been on our side. The present war against America and Britain constitutes no exception to this tradition.

"We are fighting today to destroy injustice and preserve justice among the nations. In contrast to this, America and Britain are fighting a war of injustice simply in order to preserve their ill-gotten wealth and position which they gained through aggression on other peoples during a period of many years. There can, therefore, be no room for doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the present war. In this belief, we, the one hundred million Japanese subjects,

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty Grants Luncheon to Envoy Of Turkey at Palace

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to entertain Turkish Ambassador and Madam Ferid Tek who are leaving Japan shortly for their homeland on furlough at a send-off party given from 12:30 p.m. Thursday at the Homeiden Hall of the Imperial Palace, it was learned. The function was also attended by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu as well as Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and others. Following the luncheon, tea was served at the Peony Hall with the Turkish Ambassador and Madam Tek retiring from the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m.

BURMA ENCOURAGED BY TOJO'S SPEECH

Multitude Working for Independence Renew Resolve To Work With Japan

The multitude of people in Burma working for independence have gained great encouragement from Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech at the final plenary sessions of the 81st Imperial Diet on Thursday which made it clear that Japan is ready to recognize the construction of Burma within the year, according to a Mainichi dispatch from Rangoon.

They remembered another Diet speech of Prime Minister Tojo, made at the reconvening of the Diet session in January after the New Year holidays, which gave the first intimation of Japan's intention of granting independence to Burma.

Prime Minister Tojo's speech of Thursday will bring new hope to the Burmese who have been working together with the Japanese since they got their first knowledge of Japan's intentions toward their country.

How soon Burma will get its independence depends in large measure on the degree to which the Dobama Party, East Asia Young Men's League, and Burmese Defense Army, working together, will succeed in uniting the people of Burma, the dispatch said.

The hopes and desires of those who are working for an independent Burma were asked.

Myni Sung, 26, unit commander of the Burmese Defense Army, said:

"We have been battling for independence for a very long time. We now know that we have shed blood to no purpose. We are going to be rewarded for what we have done. We are profoundly moved by the memory of the Burmese volunteers who took part in the operations of the Japanese Army in Burma.

"After Prime Minister Tojo's Diet speech we seem to have no doubt about the direction in which we, workers in the cause of an independent Burma, should go. All we have to do is to keep up our march. Our minds were made up on January 28 when Prime Minister Tojo gave the first intimation of the intentions of Japan toward Burma."

Thakin Nu, 36, chief secretary of the Dobama party, had the following to say:

"It is time that the 16,000,000 people of Burma were united in helping to consummate the War of Greater East Asia. We must get our compatriots to practice what our party is urging them to do—shed blood and obey orders from their leaders. By blood and sweat Japan has brought independence to Burma. By blood and sweat we must requite Japan."

PHOTO EXHIBITION OPENS

Matsuya Store Showing Activities of North China

A photographic exhibition of rehabilitation going on in North China was opened on Thursday for a week at the Matsuya Department Store by the Japan Asiatic Development League in conjunction with the Photographic Society, states Domei.

It is a part of a program to introduce to the public the progress of the development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Photographs entitled, "North China Rejuvenated," "Chinese Womanhood," and 80 others are on display.

After Tokyo, the exhibition will be held in Nagoya, Kanazawa, Sendai, Hakodate, Sapporo and other cities.

Ba Maw Gives Interview

Tall, scholarly Ba Maw, Prime Minister of the Burmese Government, reiterated Burma's determination to fight at the side of Japan until complete victory has been won in the current war and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere established at an interview with the Japanese press on Thursday afternoon.

WILL FIGHT, SAYS BA MAW

Japan's Victory Certain, Declares Visiting Burmese Leader in Interview at Greater East Asia Guest Hall; Emphasizes Gratitude for Aid Given

The most indelible impression received during the present visit to Japan has come from the magnanimity of His Majesty the Emperor in granting an audience to and bestowing high orders on the visiting Burmese officials, declared Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government in an interview with the Japanese press at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall on Thursday.

Stressing the certainty of Japan's final victory, the Burmese Prime Minister paid high tribute to the all-out war efforts and the fighting spirit of the Japanese people and pledged anew his determination to fight side by side with Japan toward bringing the current war to a successful conclusion. At the same time, he emphasized the gratitude of the people of Burma for Japan's aid in enabling them to attain independence in the near future and in ridding their nation of British domination.

Touching on the subject of Indian independence, the Prime Minister stated that it was a case of now or never. Regarding Chungking, he expressed deep regret that Chiang Kai-shek's regime should allow itself to act as the "pawn" of the Anglo-American powers. He condemned that regime as "the traitor of East Asia."

The interview began at 12:30 p.m. following the return of Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other visiting Burmese officials from their visit to the Diet in the morning.

The interview took place in the first floor reception room of the Hall. Prime Minister Ba Maw, wearing horn-rimmed glasses, answered each question through an interpreter after first reading a statement. Behind the Prime Minister sat the Chief of the Burmese Board of Publicity Hla Pe, who was dressed in a western suit.

Prime Minister Ba Maw spoke with a full, clear voice and was completely undisturbed by the photographers' flashes and grinding news cameras. Asked for his views concerning Burmese independence he said, "I have vowed to myself that I will proceed with full trust in Japan and with a firm determination to live or die with Japan."

Asked toward the end of the interview for his impressions in his visit to the Diet, Prime Minister Ba Maw smiled, "I myself am a parliamentarian. That is why I have a deep interest in the parliamentary systems of other nations. I had a deep desire to visit the Diet during my stay in Japan. My wish was fulfilled today and I was given a strong impression. Of the many things that moved me I was struck most by the fact that the whole of that magnificent Diet Building was designed and built entirely of domestic materials by Japanese."

Following is a stenographic report of the interview in question and answer form:

Q: What is your greatest impression during this visit?

A: I was most impressed that His Majesty the Emperor magnanimously not only bestowed on us orders of high rank but also received us in audience, an honor which I shall never forget.

Through this visit I was enabled to grasp the real splendor of the Japanese nation which is comprised of a people united in one body under the reign of the Emperor of an everlasting dynasty from time immemorial. I was deeply moved to realize that the very strength of Japan lies in its unique national structure and at the same time I gained an understanding of the reason why Japan should take the leadership among the peoples of East Asia.

Q: What do you think about the attitude of the Japanese people in the life-behind-the-guns?

A: I don't hesitate, first of all, to point out the fact that Japan is perfectly unconstrained in the face of the great war of an unprecedented scale. I had a good opportunity to inspect a part of the Japanese war industry and marvelled profoundly to see its great productivity. The adamant and grim attitude of Japanese people in the life-behind-the-guns has also evoked my admiration and wonder, and I have been made aware of the fact that Japan is making utmost efforts both in the execution of war on one hand and construction on the other.

Q: What were your impressions during your trip?

A: On my way to Japan, I had a chance to call at several important places in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to see that in every place the inhabitants were keeping good order and cooperating with the Imperial forces and that the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was steadily progressing and its future was very promising.

Discusses Present War

Q: What do you think about the prospects of the Greater East Asia War?

A: The purpose of Japan in this War is just and equitable, a fact which anybody can understand well. I have no doubt that in this war of justice the final victory will be on the side of Japan. Furthermore, the strategical points in East Asia are now under occupation by the Japanese Forces and at the same time Japan is in the position to control completely and utilize the abundant resources in that area. I am, therefore, convinced that, however long this war may last, Japan will never be defeated.

Q: What is the intention of the Burmese people regarding the execution of the Greater East Asia War and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere?

A: The people of Burma under

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Friday, March 26, 1943.

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Burmese Independence

NIPPON SANGYO—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo before the last plenary session of the current Diet on Thursday gave an account of the more important developments, domestic and foreign, affecting our country. It was most impressive address worthy to adorn the end of the Diet session.

General Tojo expressed the unreserved opinion of the Government in regard to the independence of Burma, stated the significance of his recent visit to Nanking, pointed out the internal strife rending the Anglo-American camp and emphasized the conviction of sure victory animating all Axis nations. Especially noteworthy was his reference to Burma inasmuch as Prime Minister Ba Maw and other leaders of that country were in town at the moment.

Prime Minister Tojo had promised independence to Burma within this year and the Burmese leaders have come to Tokyo in preparation for that glorious event. According to the Premier's Diet speech, the new Burmese State is to comprise all territory which at present goes by the name of Burma except the Shan and Karenni States. All the races inhabiting this territory are to be harmoniously integrated into the Burmese nation. Prime Minister Ba Maw, on his part, has expressed his determination to give his all for the construction of a new Burma and to cooperate wholeheartedly with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Since Japan's wishes are founded on eminently moral principles, it is only natural that Prime Minister Ba Maw should fully understand and accept them.

In fact, the Empire's sole aspiration in regard to Burma's independence is "that the new Burma state should on its own initiative and responsibility completely build itself up into an independent nation and cooperate with the Empire in close coordination as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on the foundation of morality,

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON AIR UNITS RAID CHITTAGONG, DAMAGING 15 ENEMY WARPLANES

Death-Defying Raid on Chinese Reds Told by Officer Cited for Heroism

Lieutenant Nakamura With 16 Men Defy Numerically Superior Troops at Shantung by Scaling 560-Meter Cliff to Capture Fortress

Domei

SOUTHERN SHANTUNG FRONT, March 23.—Imagine a skyscraper 560 meters high, or about the height of the Empire State Building in New York and then picture a handful of men armed solely with bayonets climbing up its side against formidable enemy troops resisting within the building, and we have a modest picture of the brave action of Lieutenant Takaji Nakamura (then Sub-Lieutenant) and his platoon against the stronghold of the Shantung Communist Army entrenched in a 560-meter high steep rock hill in Southern Shantung two years ago.

Wounded at numerous places caused by shrapnels from the enemy's hand grenades and their bodies covered with the blood from their wounds and of their victims, the men had fought like the "demon-defenders of Nippon" that they are.

Today, showing deep trepidation at the announcement that their action has been reported to the Throne, Lieutenant Nakamura, the leader of the brave band, modestly says that it was all the result of his subordinate's fearless determination.

Hero Gives Account

The following is the Lieutenant's story here at a certain base on the Southern Shantung Front:

"I was a platoon leader in the Kunii Unit, which started operations on November 4, 1931. By November 5, we had arrived at the 560-meter height, the stronghold of the Shantung Communist Army.

"This height was surrounded on all sides by steep cliffs which were broken at places by little tables, which was all in all, an ideal fortress.

"The enemy had dug tochkas into the rocks of the hill at intervals of one meter and had camouflaged the tochkas with grass so that we could not get even the slightest glimpse of the enemy from below.

Rope Ladders Made

"There was no place to hold on to when we tried to attack the enemy at first, and since we were suffering unnecessary losses by attacking openly, our Commander ordered the construction of two rope ladders, each by the squads of the unit.

"It was at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 7 when we started our general offensive against the staunch fortress. By 3 p.m., my platoon which comprised the left flank in concert with a machine gun unit in the center and another contingent on the right flank started into action.

"At about this time, Japanese planes appeared above us to open up a fierce bombardment. We utilized this opportunity to dash out from hiding and to attach our ladders to the cliff before us.

"We succeeded in advancing 300 meters in our first dash. The enemy's machine guns kept up a steady fire, while hand grenades exploded in all around us.

"We searched for some place which would permit us to climb higher so that we could get at our enemy, but we were unable to find any place to grasp in the steep cliff before us. Then night fell and our comrade planes went away.

Burning Straws Hurled

"But our indefatigable search was at last rewarded and we found a place to hang our ladders. The enemy now began to hurl burning bunches of straw together with their hand grenades. The fire from the straw caught on to the grass on the hill and we were surrounded by a blazing ocean of fire. Then I selected 16 from among my subordinates to come after me.

"Then hanging two ladders up to the very foot of the enemy's tochka above us, we removed all our equipment and started up with only our bayonets in our hands.

"Sergeants Matsushita and Sakada took the lead. I can tell you I have never seen any as brave as those two who calmly cut away the camouflaged bushes in front of the enemy's tochka in the midst of the fierce enemy barrage of machine gun bullets and hand grenades.

"The explosion of the hand grenades grew in ferocity until there was not a single one among us who was not wounded from the shrapnels of the exploding grenades. From 50 to 60 hand grenades would explode at one time so that the whole place became brilliantly lighted.

Charged Into Enemy

"It was 6 o'clock in the evening when all the men finally started up the ladder. Then about one hour later, the first and then the second squad charged into the enemy. Thus, the way was opened for the charge of the remainder of the unit.

"We immediately lowered ropes down to the rest of the men who were soon coming up like so many adroit monkeys, and before we knew it, we had cleared up the enemy on this table.

"But there were still 400 meters remaining before we could reach the top, and about 800 enemy troops were distributed in two and three layers between us and the summit.

"We next brought up our machine guns and bomb throwers. My subordinates, especially Sergeants Matsushita and Sakada, kept pressing me to give the order to continue the charge.

Make Sham Charge

"But considering the safety of my men, I decided first to make a sham charge, that is, to sham a charge so that the enemy would hurl their hand grenades and then to charge in after the hand grenades had exploded.

"I ordered the sham charge, but my men were soon charging in earnest and had charged through the remaining second and third lines in a short time.

"But the enemy was frantic and undertook a counter-attack at 7:40 p.m. The picture of the enemy's machine guns blazing away in the darkness still remains vividly in my mind.

"The enemy's counter-attacks came at intervals of 30 minutes. At about 11 o'clock when the enemy's counter-offensive seemed to have died down a little, we found they were counter-attacking from below. How they got there, we could not tell.

"After fierce fighting, we were able to repulse this assault too, and the time had come at last to make our final charge into the enemy's walled stronghold on the summit.

"After all the men of the unit had come up, we started our last charge at 5 a.m. in the morning. The enemy resisted stubbornly from residences and factory shops, but we were able to overcome them.

Fortress Finally Taken

"The Rising Sun flag soon was waving proudly on the top of the Shantung Communist Army's hill fortress. With tears of joy in our eyes, we turned toward the East to pay humble homage to the Imperial Throne.

"As for myself, I simply did what was ordered and it is the bravery of my men, especially my brave Sergeants, which deserves the supreme praise.

"Furthermore, when I think of my subordinates who sacrificed their lives in this battle, I realize how insignificant my part in the battle was.

"I must report as soon as possible to the bereaved family members of my lost subordinates the supreme honor which has been granted them now."

Consul at Saigon

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Thursday announced the appointment of Tatsuichi Kono, secretary attached to the Board of Information, as consul. Mr. Kono will be stationed at Saigon, the announcement added.

Named Movie Firm Head

Kan Kikuchi, famed literary figure of Japan, was appointed president of the Dai-Nippon Motion Picture Production Company at its regular general meeting of stockholders held on Thursday at the Greater East Asia Hall, Marunouchi. The selection and appointment of the new board of directors of the company was also completed.

4 Aircraft of Foe Set Afire In Surprise Attack On March 23

ANNOUNCED THURSDAY

5,000 Chungking Troops Routed by Imperial Forces in Shantung Area

Effecting a surprise raid on the enemy air base at Chittagong, Southeast India, at dawn on March 23, Japanese Army planes set ablaze on the ground four enemy planes and damaged 11 others, according to a communique released by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Thursday.

All Japanese planes returned safely, the announcement added.

Chittagong, seaport of Bengal, India, is situated on the Karnaphuli river, about 12 miles from its mouth. It is the terminus of the Assam-Bengal railway.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement follows:

"Imperial Army warplanes at dawn of March 23 made a surprise raid on an enemy airfield near Chittagong, Southeast India, and set ablaze on the ground four enemy planes and damaged 11 others. All the Japanese planes returned safely."

British Admit Bombing

Japanese air units bombed the southeastern part of Bengal Province on Tuesday night, March 23, the high command of the British Indian forces announced Wednesday, Domei reports from Istanbul quoting a New Delhi wire.

Guadalcanal Isle Blasted

The Imperial Air Forces bombed the airfield of the American forces in Guadalcanal Island at midnight, Tuesday, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Wednesday, according to a telegram from Washington which was reported by a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

Chiang's Troops Routed

About 5,000 troops comprising the main force of the 2nd raider division under Wang Chung-lien infesting the Shantung Kiangsu-Anhwei border district under orders of Chiang Kai-shek were trapped and put to rout shortly before dawn on March 23, according to a Suchow dispatch to Domei dated March 25.

The Uefuji, Nagahata, Komaki and Hattori units of the punitive forces encountered them in Hsiuhsien and in an area south of Hsiutung following their crossing of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at dawn on March 22. Shortly before dawn on March 23 they outflanked the enemy and inflicted a crushing blow on the raiders, putting them to complete rout.

In this engagement, the enemy left 368 dead on the field while 26 of them were taken prisoner. The Japanese captured 203 rifles, 2,720 rounds of ammunition, one heavy machine-gun, four light machine-guns, four bomb-throwers, 80 trench mortars, 301 hand-grenades, 37 bayonets and a large volume of other arms and clothing.

According to the information supplied by prisoners, Wang Chung-lien had come raiding under orders to establish administrations in Hsiuhsien and its neighboring hsiens and to reinforce the 89th Army which had suffered heavy damage in the Su-Hwai campaign and also on a punitive expedition against the new 4th Communist Army. With the Japanese beating him to the draw, these plots have been completely frustrated.

600 SCHOOLS REOPEN IN P.I.

Number Conducting Classes Now Totals 1,262

Domei

MANILA, March 25.—With the aim to increase educational facilities in the Philippines, the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare has decided to reopen 600 additional public grammer schools, it was learned today.

With 662 schools already in operation, and with the additional 600 schools which have been reopened, the number of schools now in operation totals 1,262.

CEREMONIES TO END DIET SESSION TODAY

81st Gathering of Solons Will Remain as Memorable Event In History of Japan

The 81st session of the Imperial Diet came to a close Thursday afternoon after it had performed its function of examining and approving numerous measures which are absolutely necessary to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious end.

This morning will see the ceremony for the formal closing of the session which will be held in the chamber of the House of Peers in the presence of members of both Houses.

The memorableness of the present session was heightened by the speech of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo concerning Burma's independence.

The House of Representatives met for the last time at 1 p.m. Thursday in a plenary session to complete all pending business and approved a total of 335 petitions as recommended by the chairman of the petitions committee.

The chairman of the resolutions committee made a report on the work of his committee which had conducted studies on 46 resolutions.

Approval of the report of the chairman of the settlement committee brought the labors of the House for the 81st Diet session to a close.

Before the House adjourned, Speaker Tadahiko Okada expressed thanks to the members of the House for their work. He said that the House has done itself great honor by performing its great function in examining bills which are essential for the construction of the structure permitting the nation to annihilate America and Britain in the war which is a succession of decisive battles.

"A phenomenal expansion in the fighting power of the Empire," he went on, "has now been secured, a fact which will give encouragement to the officers and men at the various fronts and to the people at home who are resolved to make every sacrifice for the national cause."

WILL FIGHT, SAYS BA MAW TO PRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

stand very well what is the real object of this war. They are very conscious of their pride and responsibility and are happy that they have been able to cooperate with Japan in this war in order to emancipate East Asia from the imperialistic oppression of the Anglo-Saxon and to establish the New Order in East Asia. They have now made up their minds to continue their efforts to contribute as much as possible to the execution of the War and the establishment of the New Order by whole-heartedly cooperating with Japan.

On Burmese Independence

Q: What do you think about the independence of Burma?

A: We, the people of Burma, who have long suffered under the yoke of British imperialism have now been completely freed from the British, thanks to the brave fighting of the Japanese Forces. The greatness of our joy can be imagined. Especially when Prime Minister General Tojo announced in the Imperial Diet on January 28 that Burma would be given the honor of independence within this year, people of Burma were so happy that they literally danced with joy. I myself can not find proper words to express my feelings.

Meanwhile, I think of my grave responsibility to establish a new state of Burma and renew my unconditional trust in Japan. I pledge to go forward with a firm determination to fight it out under the common destiny with Japan.

Q: What is the present condition of Burma?

A: In some places on the Indian and other frontier, the enemy is putting up persistent resistance and the Burmese people are doing their best in cooperating with the Imperial Forces to defend their land. In industrial and economic fields the cooperation of the Burmese people with the Japanese Army is also functioning very smoothly.

India Should Fight

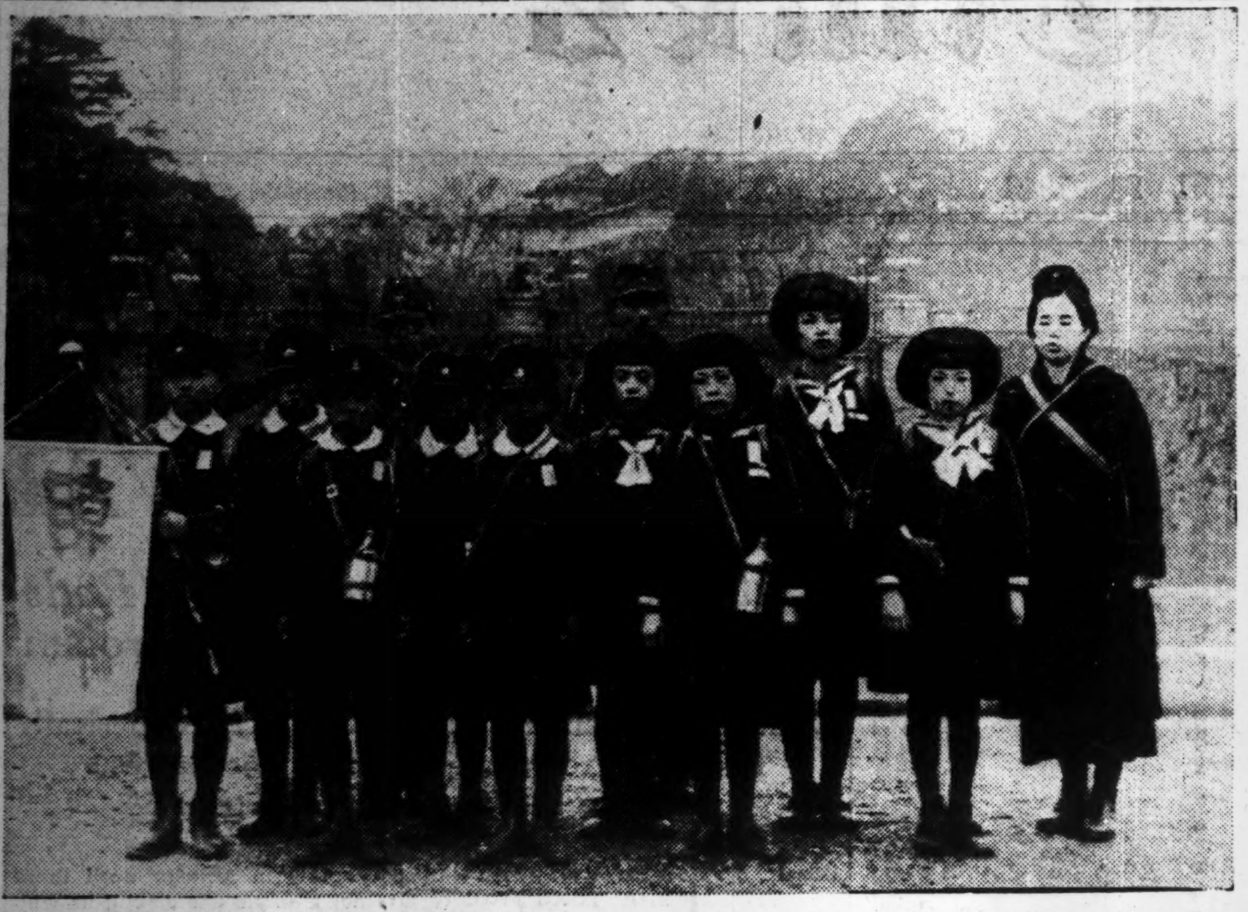
Q: What is the opinion of Your Excellency on Indian independence?

A: I strongly feel that the present Greater East Asia War is the only chance to attain independence for the four hundred million Indians. The time is ripe for Indian leaders to stand up and fight to liberate East Asia from the yoke of the Anglo-Saxon imperialism. Should the people of India, our great neighbor, fail to take advantage of this most opportune chance for independence, I should deeply regret the misfortune of the four hundred million Indians.

Q: May I ask Your Excellency's attitude toward the Chungking Regime?

A: It is my great regret that the Chungking regime is willing to act as a pawn of Anglo-Saxons, thus obstructing the construction of New East Asia. I firmly believe that the eradication of the Chungking regime, the traitor of East Asia, will soon be accomplished. The Chinese people who are under the Chungking regime are, so to speak, sacrificing the future of East Asia and can expect nothing bright in the future. For these people, I feel nothing but pity.

Children Arrive From Chosen



To pray at Yasukuni Shrine where their fathers are to be enshrined, these children arrived in Tokyo from Chosen on Thursday. The group from Chosen was followed by a number of other parties from various parts of the Empire. Photo shows the Chosen group in the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace.

4 BURMESE VISITORS TO SEE ARMY DRILLS

Will Go to Chiba Prefecture In Morning and Call on Premier in Afternoon

Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government and three other members of the visiting group, are scheduled to visit Shimoshizu in Chiba Prefecture to inspect military practices.

On their return to Tokyo in the afternoon they will call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence at 4 p.m. Prime Minister Ba Maw will see foreign newspaper correspondents in Tokyo an hour later.

In the evening, the visiting Burmese party then will go to the Kabuki-za to see theatrical performances.

Prime Minister Ba Maw, accompanied by Maung Mya, Minister of Home Affairs, Thein Maung, Minister of Finance, and Major-General Aung San, made his first visit to the Imperial Diet Thursday morning.

Learning that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo was going to make an important announcement concerning the independence of Burma, Prime Minister Ba Maw and the party hurriedly rode up to the Imperial Diet Thursday morning where they arrived 10 minutes before the opening of the plenary session of the House of Peers scheduled at 10 a.m.

Suppressing their throbbing hearts, they took their seats in the Foreign Diplomats Gallery. Attired in their beautifully colored native full dresses they attracted the attention of the whole gallery.

At exactly 10 a.m. all the Cabinet members, led by Prime Minister General Tojo took their seats.

Presently, Prime Minister General Tojo mounted the rostrum and his speech in robust military language rang throughout the whole floor. The Rising Sun medal on the breast of the Burmese Prime Minister and his face shone by the light of the chandelier over his head. He was seen earnestly listening to Prime Minister Tojo's speech with his whole body inclining forward.

"What Japan wishes concerning Burma's independence is that Burma shall speedily qualify itself for complete independence on its own responsibility and initiative. . . . " Prime Minister Tojo went on in a resonant tone.

Although Prime Minister Ba Maw and his colleagues do not understand the Japanese language, they evidently were anxious not to miss a word of the Japanese Prime Minister's speech, for during the speech which lasted 20 minutes they all inclined themselves forward.

When Prime Minister Tojo's speech was over, there followed a thunderous applause in which Prime Minister Ba Maw and his colleagues enthusiastically joined.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

so that it may contribute to the creation of a new world order."

There were two factors at work in the creation of conditions for independent Burma. One was the pursuit by Japan of a policy of according what it did with what it said. The other was the consistency with which the Burmese people cooperated with Japan. We are full of thanks for the fact that the Burmese volunteer army and individual people of Burma have cooperated in the conduct of the war and in enterprises of a constructive character and that the leaders of Burma have demonstrated a good knowledge of Japan's intentions and performed their function of leading their fellow-countrymen in the right direction.

We have a great desire to see New Burma play its full part as one of the countries within Greater East Asia and as a member of our camp. We are greatly concerned about the way in which New Burma will do its things. It goes without saying that Burma will be free to determine what sort of political structure it should have. It is to be hoped that it will not allow itself to be influenced by American and British ideas and conceptions in working out its political destiny. To insist that its sovereignty will be absolute according to the principle of state in vogue under the old regime will be a hindrance to the construction of the new order. An independent Burma should be a state which will be an embodiment of the ideal of Greater East Asia as a phase in the realization of a world-wide ideal.

In the past Burma was allowed by Britain to have in form a self-ruling government. But merely by the whim of the viceroy, any and all plans for Burma could be made to be born dead, and even the collapse of an unfavored cabinet could not be avoided. That Burmese culture and economy were unable to show their true beauty and prosperity was a result, just as in Burmese politics, of brutal British suppression. No matter how much the Burmese burned with the wish for independence a realization of such a state was impossible as long as the British closed the way in which they could pile up their power.

But now, only 16 months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, that ardent wish, which the Burmese had forever in their minds, is about to be fulfilled. The people of Burma must feel powerful emotions in hearing Prime Minister Tojo's latest address. We in Japan feel together with the Burmese, and at the same time, feel deeply that the mission and responsibility of Burmese independence are indeed heavy.

Shanghai to Celebrate

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 23.—A grand concert will be held at the Chung Hua Theater on March 28 to mark the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to its capital at Nanking. It will be under the sponsorship of the Shanghai Branch of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association.

Su-Huai Aids Farmers

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, March 23.—The authorities of the Su-Huai Special District are granting farming loans totaling $15,000,000 for the current fiscal year. These loans are to be handled through a cooperative society. All experimental farms in the Su-Huai Area will grow rice and wheat this year in order to increase the production of agricultural products.

YOSHIZAWA STATES CHINA'S RISE RAPID

Ambassador to French Indo-China Returns Here After Inspection Trip

Returning to Fukuoka from his tour of inspection in China on Thursday afternoon, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to French Indo-China, declared in a press interview held before his departure for Tokyo by air that the growth of the National Government of China at Nanking was "remarkable," reports Domei.

The recent visit to Nanking of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and the relinquishment of Japan's extraterritorial rights and retrocession of its concessions in China have had a favorable influence upon the development of the National Government, Ambassador Yoshizawa said, adding that the Chinese people in general have also been greatly moved by the steps taken by the Japanese Government.

Touching upon the commodity price problem in China, Ambassador Yoshizawa admitted that commodity prices in Shanghai and its vicinity were thought high, but he stated that the way already has been paved for the solution of the problem through the efforts being exerted by the Japanese Embassy authorities and Sotaro Ishiwata, adviser to the National Government of China.

Through the establishment of the system linking the C.R.B. note with the yen, sound financial development is expected of new China, the Ambassador concluded.

Tani Stresses Burma's Role As New State

(Continued from Page 1)

are firmly united under His Majesty the Emperor and are confident of our final and complete victory.

Burma's Part Important

"We cannot but sincerely hope that His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw and the other leaders of the New Burma will be confirmed in their belief that victory is always on the side of justice and will exert their utmost effort to establish that independent Burma for which ideal many of their patriotic forerunners laid down their lives and poured forth their blood. How to protect and develop independent Burma depends solely upon the determination and effort of the leaders and the 17 million people of Burma.

"It is, and must be, also an important mission and responsibility of the New Burma to Greater East Asia to give light and hope to the 400 million Indians who are still groaning under the tyranny of British domination. I believe there are a great many things which depend upon the efforts of Your Excellencies. In welcoming Dr. Ba Maw and his Mission I avail myself of the opportunity of expressing the warmest wishes and expectations for the new-born Burma, and I beg to propose Their Excellencies' good health."

Chow Warns Banks

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—"Steps will be taken by the Government to stop the reckless granting of loans on the part of banks and native banks," declared Chow Fu-hai, Minister of Finance, "for indiscriminating grant of loans on the part of banks and native banks has contributed in a large measure to the evil practice of hoarding."

RESOURCES IN SOUTH GREAT VALUE IN WAR

Finance Minister States Japan's Foundation Strengthened By Occupied Regions

The occupation of the Southern Regions by the Japanese Forces has placed at the disposal of Japan resources of inestimable value to the effective prosecution of the war, states the Tokyo Shimbun.

These resources have become available, the paper adds, due to the unflinching and ingenious activities of the Japanese Military Administration which has been set up in the various regions of the south. Their organization, headed by men of unusual understanding and foresight, has made it possible to exploit to the fullest measure all the strategic materials of these regions, at the same time, maintaining a balance between the different spheres of economic activity for the healthy development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The article follows:

It is gratifying to note that Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions are now contributing, directly or indirectly, to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia by offering Japan material, economic and financial cooperation. Such a happy situation was clearly elucidated by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, who stated on February 5 at the general budgetary session of the House of Representatives, that the foundation of finance lies in economic strength and assured that Japan's economic strength has increased tremendously through management of the occupied regions of the South.

Before the outbreak of the China Affair, resources in Japan and Manchoukuo were the only available to Japan but, at present, according to Finance Minister Kaya, Japan has at her disposal varieties of bountiful resources in China and in the southern occupied regions as well as in the countries in the South which are cooperating with this country.

Japan has been deprived of nothing by the enemy. Productivity expansion has been achieved as rapidly as possible, and peace industries have been also directed toward the prosecution of war. The same can be said of China, the Southern Regions and Manchoukuo as well. Also, Japan has nothing to fear regarding manpower since China, Manchoukuo and the southern countries are cooperating with her.

Every Region Cooperating

Actually, resources for our industries have been and are being developed by Chinese in North China. In view of the above facts, it is a grievous mistake to think that Japan's national finances or economic strength may collapse, because her expenditures show a tremendous increase.

This assurance given by Finance Minister Kaya is endorsed by the fact that the budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year includes the loan of ¥3,300,000,000 from the Southern Development Bank. The fact that all countries and areas within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are offering financial and material cooperation to Japan was divulged by various Ministers during the last session of the Imperial Diet.

On February 1, the Army authorities made the following announcement regarding the Japanese military administration in the South:

"Military administration is but one of the acts of the supreme command. Thus the Army is responsible for the enforcement of military administration. As a matter of principle, the conduct of military administration must be in accordance with the requirements of the military and supreme command. In certain respects, there is a close relationship between the military administration and the administration of national affairs. This is the reason for the arrangement under which the fundamental matters of military administration are decided at joint conferences of the Imperial Headquarters and the Government.

"Matters of military administration connected with the disposal and control of economy are dealt with after consultation with the various Ministries concerned through the liaison committee of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. In short, the system of military administration is so constituted as to make it possible for the will of the State to be reflected in the operation of the system. The systems of military administration in the various southern occupied regions are not uniform. They vary according to regions.

Administration Varies

"Generally speaking, the affairs in the Philippines and Burma are administered by the native people under Japanese supervision. In other occupied regions, the military authorities hold themselves responsible for the management of affairs.

"In each Army in the occupied regions, there is an inspectorate of military administration, although its organization varies in nature. Generally, each inspectorate has seven bureaus; namely, general affairs, domestic affairs, traffic, industry, financial affairs, justice and management of enemy properties. It resembles the central administrative machineries in Japan Proper.

"There is a system of chief civil administrators. It corresponds to the local branch of a central administrative machinery. These chief civil administrators are working in the greater part of Java, Malai, Sumatra and Borneo.

"In the Philippines and Burma, local affairs are attended to by the central administrative organs which are run by native residents. The military administration offices have branches in various places whose business is to see that local affairs are administered properly. In two States in Java and in the Shan States in Burma, the men who have hitherto performed the function of a squire are called upon to attend to local affairs. They are under Japanese supervision.

Methods of Development

"As regards the methods employed for the economic development of the Southern Areas under Military Administration, the following five principles can be enumerated:

"1. The policy of the military administration in the South is to make sure of what remains of the old administrative machinery. They use special care not to introduce unnecessary reforms in existing administrative organs. Their idea is to achieve the object of military administration through the employment of as many native residents as possible in the operation of the machinery and limiting the Japanese officials to the smallest possible number. Efforts are made by the authorities to avoid uniformity in the administration of affairs in the Southern Regions. It is their policy to see that the regions develop industrially and economically according to their peculiar conditions. Care is taken to have the native resident know for a certainty what Japan expects of the regions.

"2. The utilization of native manpower is one of the points carefully considered in working out measures for the development of the southern areas. In order to attain a high degree of efficiency in the exploitation of southern resources, the organizational talent of civilians is utilized to the fullest. These civilians believe in the policies of the Government and pride themselves upon serving national interests by helping in southern development.

"3. As for enemy properties in the regions, they are being utilized to promote the phenomenal expansion of Japan's fighting strength.

"4. There is no need to dwell on the importance of the power of sea transportation. Facilities for marine transportation are a vital factor in the development of the Southern Regions. Every method is being tried to use southern materials in expanding the nation's sea transportation power.

"5. The financial affairs in the southern occupied regions are managed so that the regions will share in the cost not only of military administration but also in defending the regions themselves."

Army Self-Supporting

To develop the southern regions so that the army forces on the spots can self-support themselves is one of the most important objects of military administration. The food problem is particularly important and, therefore, the armed forces stationed on the spots have made it their rule to realize self-sufficiency of foodstuffs. This policy is being followed also in China and Manchoukuo. Such a happy condition attests to the fact that the economic machineries are working smoothly and satisfactorily in the southern regions.

The announcement by the Army authorities cited above partly shows how satisfactorily the economic development in the South is accelerating the strengthening of the nation's fighting power. This fact was emphasized by some State Ministers concerned in the last session of the Imperial Diet.

It would not be out of place to review here briefly the actual conditions of industrial, mining, agricultural and financial developments and progresses so far witnessed in the southern areas.

1. Oil:

The oil fields at Tarakan and Sanga Sanga in Borneo, though badly damaged by the enemy upon his evacuating the island, have already seen complete restoration and oil is being obtained in appreciable volume. The oil deposits at Tanjoing, Borneo, were completely surveyed last December and drilling is now in progress. The refinery at Palik Papan has seen complete reconstruction and, moreover, the harbor facilities and tanks have likewise been restored to working condition.

2. Coal and other mineral resources:

Coal deposits at Pulau to the south of Tarakan in Borneo are being developed. In view of their large output, these coal deposits are expected to be of great importance in the future development of the southern regions.

Nickel mines in Celebes are in working condition and ores are continuously being shipped to Japan in appreciable quantities.

Agricultural Production Up

3. Agriculture:

Cotton production in Celebes and the Lesser Sunda is very promising. In the neighborhood of Menado, some 2,500 hectares of land have been planted with cotton seedlings and judging from their present growth, crops will be both abundant and of excellent quality. Plans are now being drawn up for increasing the acreage in the coming year.

4. Transportation:

Nothing has been overlooked in the way of increasing the transportation capacity, such as the more intensive use of chartered vessels, the wholesale salvaging of wrecked ships, and construction of new vessels.

Since the maintenance of public order depends much on efficient bus and truck services, experts are now at work to develop these services in the various areas. Though bus lines are already in operation in Borneo and Celebes, greater development is expected to be made in the future.

5. Finances:

Various financial and banking organs already established in the areas under the Naval Administration include branches and agents' offices of the Bank of Japan, the Southern Development Bank and the Bank of Taiwan. Native banks are maintaining branch offices in 13 localities.

As for the currencies in use in the southern regions, more notes issued by the Southern Development Bank will circulate in the future, as can be foreseen from the fact that the budget for the current fiscal year has been decided to include a loan of ¥3,300,000,000 from the same bank. Cares are taken to preclude the tendency of inflation due to the increased issuance of the Southern Development Bank notes, by giving positive aid to the industrial development of the spots.

Condition in China

On the other hand, a happy phenomenon is being witnessed in the financial condition of China, as the Central Reserve Bank notes are coming into wider use. In this connection, noteworthy are the remarks made by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in the Diet, with regard to the currency policy of China.

Minister Aoki declared: "With respect to the currency employed in purchasing vital materials, more and more Central Reserve Bank notes are coming into use even among the Japanese people as well as officials in China. For many purposes the military scrip had been in use but since March last year, with the CRB notes separated from the fapi, we have been giving every support to the circulation of the new legal tender. Thus the field of its circulation has been greatly extended even among the Japanese.

"As for the changes in the exchange rate between Japanese and Chinese currencies, the rate of ¥18 against 100 yuan will be firmly maintained. With regard to purchase prices, they naturally depend on the supply and demand relations of commodities but, as a rule, goods will be purchased at just and fair prices."

Today, the problems concerning China have come to be viewed from a new angle, but the most important and influential factor to strengthen China's economy is the expansion of its productive capacity. Setting aside the question of currency and prices, the productivity must first be strengthened.

In short, keynotes for the solution of the economic problems of the outer regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are, firstly, production and, secondly, transportation. The attainment of the goal set for the production of vital materials is the supreme command and every possible measure should be taken for this aim. To carry out this command for the strengthening of fighting power, it is advisable that the methods of economic control be re-scrutinized and new policies be elaborated to meet the new state of affairs.

Chungking Mobilizes Women to Supplant Dwindling Manpower

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 25.—To bolster its dwindling manpower, the Chungking regime has decided to draft women between the ages of 18 to 45 to be incorporated into a women's auxiliary corps, information reaching here from Chungking disclosed. This is the first time that the Chungking regime has issued a decree to mobilize women, it was added. In this connection, it is recalled that for the strengthening of its compulsory military service system the Chungking regime proclaimed the revised conscription law on March 15.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATORS TO SOUTHERN AREAS NAMED

Five Chief Administrators for the Southern occupied regions have been additionally appointed, the War Ministry announced Thursday.

The new Chief Military Administrators are: Daigaku Numata, Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University; Yukio Okade, technican of the Sugar Experimental Station of the Government-General of Taiwan; Einosuke Shinozaki, technician of the Industry Experimental Station; Masao Fujii, technician of the Industry Experimental Station and Kaku Shigenari, Secretary of the Home Ministry.

The War Ministry's announcement also revealed the appointment of four administrators.

Light-Weight Overall Invented

BERLIN—An overall weighing only 4 kilograms has been introduced as standard outfit for pilots in the German air force. The new overall replaces the overalls formerly worn weighing about 251 kilograms which, moreover, had to be heated electrically in order to protect the pilot against the cold.

Studying Countries in Sphere

Responding to the growing enthusiasm among university students for study of countries and races in Greater East Asia, a second series of special lectures was started Thursday to be held for five days at the Tokyo University of Commerce, under the joint auspices of the Foreign Ministry and Nippon Gaisei Society.

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ARMY, NAVY HONOR BA MAW AT DINNER

Shimada Welcomes Party; Burmese Leader Expresses Faith in Japan

Prime Minister Ba Maw, of Burma, enjoyed a pleasant evening exchanging greetings with Army and Navy dignitaries Wednesday night at a banquet given in his honor by the War and Navy Ministers at the Naval Club. Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, made a speech of welcome for Prime Minister Ba Maw.

The gist of Admiral Shimada's speech is as follows:

"It is a great pleasure that we have the opportunity of giving a hearty welcome in the name of the Japanese Army and Navy to your Excellency, great leader of Burma, and your associates.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Your Excellency and your friends have been cooperating with the Imperial Forces in Burma out of understanding of the real intention of Japan and the situation of Greater East Asia, dashing onward for the establishment of a new Burma as a link of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Taking advantage of this opportunity, I should like to express my respects to you for your efforts.

Successes Attained

"Since the opening of the current war, the Japanese Army and Navy have been winning a series of victories in various areas by wiping out the strategic bases of the United States, Britain and Holland, which carried matters with a high hand for many years in East Asia. Ousting their influence out of East Asia in this way, we have succeeded in establishing strategic bases indispensable for our future activities.

"It is difficult to anticipate that the future of the current war will always be free from difficulties. However, on the home front efforts are being made to steadily strengthen the fighting power on a perfect war footing, while on the war front the Imperial Forces are always striving for the annihilation of the enemy by heroically fighting at various points. We firmly believe that victory will smile on us in the long run.

"When the establishment of a new Burma is making a steady progress, Your Excellency and your colleagues came to this country to inspect personally the actual conditions here and to understand Japan more thoroughly. This, I believe will contribute much to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. On your return to your country, I hope you will be active in disseminating knowledge of this country.

Ba Maw Replies

The gist of Prime Minister Ba Maw's reply follows:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Army and Navy Forces have been wielding their power over the enemy on land and sea as well as in the air, succeeding in reducing all strategic points of the enemy in East Asia.

"In this way, Japan has paved the way for the liberation of East Asia—a stupendous task indeed! Taking advantage of this opportunity I, representing the whole Burmese populace, should like to thank the Japanese Army and Navy for their strenuous efforts and for their support extended to Burma.

"Visiting this country, I really understand that the Japanese Army and Navy Forces, whose mighty power was a wonder when I was in my country, have great reserve strength and I have a firm belief that they will win the war in the end.

"Seeing that the home front is on an unshakable basis, I am convinced that Japan will win the War of Greater East Asia. As a link of Greater East Asia, Burma is proud of its cooperation with Japan in connection with the prosecution of the 'Sacred War.' Surmounting every conceivable barrier in the way, we are striving to establish a new Burma with the object of rewarding the Japanese Forces for their efforts."

"However, this historic work is accompanied with many hardships. The task of establishing a new Burma placed on our shoulders being extremely onerous, I hereby ask the Japanese Army and Navy for their further support."

SIEMENS MAKES BIG PROFIT

4 Per Cent Dividend Proposed by German Firm

BERLIN.—The annual report of Siemens Schuckert Company for 1941-42 reveals a net profit of 13,360,000 marks. A dividend of 4 per cent has been proposed, as was the case last year.

The Siemens Halske Company ended the year with a net profit of 20,210,000 marks, and a dividend of 3½ per cent has been proposed.

TOJO STATEMENT HAILED

Prime Minister's Declaration on Nature of Burma's Independence Described as of Historic Significance Regarding Co-Prosperity Sphere

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's explanation at Thursday's plenary sessions of both Houses of the Imperial Diet throwing further light on the independence of Burma was described by observers as having historic significance, indicating that the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is well under way.

Moreover, the statement of the Prime Minister serves as an index to the outline of the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity orbit, which is being pushed with the mobilization of the total force of the 1,000,000,000 populace of the entire orbit, observers added.

Pointing out that complete agreement of views was reached between Japan and Burma regarding the latter's independence within less than two months after Prime Minister Tojo's declaration that Burma would be granted independence in the course of this year, the observers said that this fact clearly indicates the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is making steady progress.

Important Statement

The Prime Minister's statement, observers continued, regarding the independence of Burma is just as important as the various measures taken by Japan toward China as a result of its revolutionary change in policy toward China, observers said.

The main points clarified by the Prime Minister's statement were summed up as follows by observers: (1) unlike the exclusionist conception of independence held by Britain and the United States, the proposed independence of Burma is based upon mutual solidarity on the full consciousness of Burma as an important link of the chain of the co-prosperity orbit; (2) the independence of Burma is to be realized on the responsibility and creative spirit of the Burmese people themselves with the active support and goodwill of Japan.

Furthermore, observers continued, it should be noted that the Prime Minister desired that firstly, a reborn Burma should contribute to the creation of a new world order in close concert with Japan; secondly the Prime Minister clarified that the territory of Burma shall consist of all Burma with the exception of the Shan and Karennin States; thirdly the nationals of Burma shall consist of all the races within the territory of Burma in the spirit of concordance; fourthly, the political structure of Burma should be decided upon by Burma itself and should be both simple and powerful; fifthly, economically Burma State should be a link of the chain of the Greater East Asia economy.

Tojo Enunciated Policy

Reviewing the circumstances which have led to the present bright prospect of Burma, the observers pointed out that with the commencement of the Japanese operations in Burma at the end of January last year, Prime Minister Tojo at the 79th session of the Imperial Diet assured the Burmese people twice that Japan was not regarding them as Japan's enemy and expressed the sincere hope that Burma would awaken to the consciousness that it was a member of the family of nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and that it would not blunder in its policy toward Japan.

Without betraying the expectations of Japan, the observers continued, the entire Burmese people closely cooperated with the Japanese Forces and contributed greatly to the completion of the Japanese strategy.

With the fall of Rangoon on March 7 last year and the establishment of the Japanese military administration in Burma on June 4, public peace and order in Burma, as well as its economy, were fully restored, which was followed by the organization of the present Burmese administration headed by Mr. Ba Maw. Meanwhile, seven months have gone by, during which time Burma qualified itself for an independent state with the result that Prime Minister General Tojo on January 28 made a definite declaration to give independence to Burma, the observers recalled.

All these have led to the present visit of Mr. Ba Maw and other Burmese officials, the observers said. They added that Prime Minister Tojo's frank expression of Japan's desires and wishes in connection with the independence of Burma were met with unqualified approval of Mr. Ba Maw and his colleagues who in turn pledged their unshakable determination to abide by the wishes of Japan.

Asahi Hails Statement

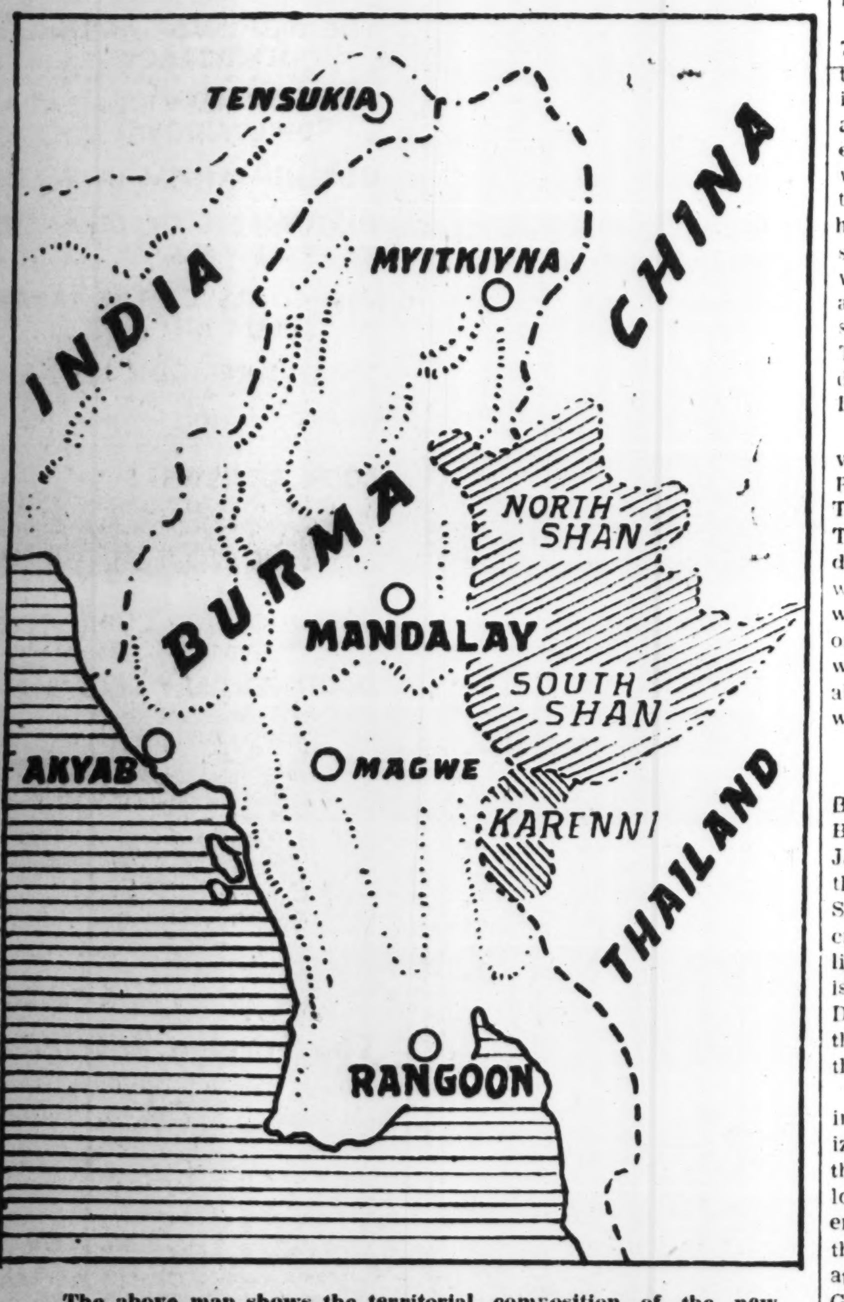
Japan's sincere hopes for a new Burma under the leadership of Mr. Ba Maw that will cooperate with Japan as a component member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere thereby contributing to the creation of a new world, were highlighted in the speech of Prime Minister General Tojo in the Imperial Diet Thursday, it is commented by the Asahi. The journal further has the following to say:

"The Japanese Government is paying every ounce of its energy to realize this fundamental policy toward the independence of Burma. Burma's long expected independence thus is entering the stage of realization with the visit of Prime Minister Ba Maw at the invitation of the Japanese Government. Prime Minister Tojo with Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino met Prime Minister Ba Maw and his colleagues on March 22. In this important meeting Prime Minister Tojo set forth the will of the Japanese Government and exchanged views unreservedly with these distinguished persons concerning the independence of Burma in an atmosphere full of friendliness. A complete agreement of view on the subject thus was reached.

"That Prime Minister Tojo in his Diet speech on Thursday made clear that a new Burma to appear comprises all the regions of Burma other than those of the Shan and Karenni areas and that all the races in the new territory are to be embraced in a way of cooperation and harmony deserve utmost attention. The Tojo declaration, in a nutshell, means he has definitely made known at home and abroad Japan's hopes for Burma that Burma start anew as a perfect independent country at its own will and responsibility.

"It is expected that Burma's declaration of independence will take place in the not distant future. Prime Minister Tojo in his Diet speech referred to his recent historic visit to Nanking and the present condition of Sino-Japanese cooperation, assuring that China is well cooperating with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia with perfect understanding of Japan's concrete steps toward China and that Japan's real will is being understood by the Chinese people."

The Imperial Diet was the setting on Thursday for one of the most important speeches yet made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. He informed the Diet that he had conveyed to Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government, now visiting here, Japan's intentions in regard to the independence of the New Burma, and that Prime Minister Ba Maw and his colleagues had expressed their determination to cooperate wholeheartedly with Japan. The territorial composition of the new State would include all present Burma with the exception of the Shan and Karennin States, he said. The top photo shows Prime Minister Tojo speaking in the House of Peers, while the bottom photo shows Prime Minister Ba Maw (right) and one of his colleagues, Thein Maung, Minister of Finance, seated in the diplomatic gallery, listening to the Japanese Prime Minister's speech.



The above map shows the territorial composition of the new State of Burma to be created through the magnanimous policy of the Japanese Government, as explained by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his speech before the Imperial Diet Thursday regarding the independence of Burma. It will include all present Burma with the exception of the Shan and Karennin States on the central eastern border.

AMERICA CAN'T WIN, WRITES DR. TAKADA

Roosevelt Has No Definite War Aims; American People Are Puzzled

The United States, led by megalomaniacal President Roosevelt, can never expect to emerge victorious from this gigantic encounter as it lacks any definite war aim, states Dr. Yasuma Takada, in an article in the Mainichi. His article follows:

In spite of the fact that Japan's principal foe in the present war is the United States of America, we have yet to be told by the people of that nation why they are really fighting.

The Americans cannot be expected in the first place to know what they actually wish to gain from the war.

There may be countries which wish to contest among each other to gain the favor of the United States in order to win the sympathy and aid, but there is certainly no country today which wants to cross the expansive oceans to invade the United States.

U.S. Had Everything

The United States which had everything it wanted without going to war and which had no enemies to defend itself against entered the war. This is, indeed, something different to understand.

What is more, the United States forced a war upon Japan which had no ulterior intentions in regard to it and which instead sought its understanding.

Why are they fighting? The American people, unable to answer this question, must find much in it to give them moments for deep reflection.

A calm survey of the situation, however, reveals one factor which is leading the United States to fight today, namely, Roosevelt's dream of world conquest. This Quixotic bid for fame must be said to be the motivating factor behind the American war activities.

In my youth, I read numerous works of Leo Tolstoy. Although I must admit that it was beyond my humble means to make his philosophy my own, a number of his views of life remained implanted in my mind.

Seeks World Conquest

One of his deductions, I recall, was that war is the result of individual aspirations. Roosevelt and his aspiration for world conquest are truly a representative example of what Tolstoy meant by his statement.

A war which a race is forced to undertake for the sake of defending itself is a true war of justice and worthy of the highest respect, while a war for the realization of an individual's aspirations is an unworthy war which will never end victoriously for the individual.

The American leaders have failed to discover any just cause for this war. They will probably again proclaim that this is a war for democracy.

Roosevelt and Churchill have already proclaimed that this is a war of democracy against totalitarianism. But is it truly so? There are too many inconsistencies in this declaration to make any intelligent observer believe it.

One who wishes to defend democracy must first of all be defenders of democracy within its own borders and followers of the original tenets of democracy.

Strong Race Prejudice

But what do we see in the United States? There we see that the savage custom of discrimination still prevails. More than 10 million Negroes in the United States are receiving brutal treatment.

This is not all. Is a discriminating immigration law a true expression of democracy? It is said that democracy is built on the liberty and equality of human rights. But where does one see freedom or equality in the existing immigration law of the United States?

Let us now go further. Is the American economic organization a true expression of democracy? The unemployment of 10,000,000 workers in the United States during the financial depression of the world soon became a chronic ailment of the country, and for all that the Government did, the streets were swarming with jobless citizens. This was what prevailed in that country up to the very moment of its entry into the war.

The great financial cliques of the nation considered the existence of these jobless people as natural and did not change its attitude of considering their own individual profits alone as the almighty factor in determining their conduct.

We are told that at one time the jobless crowds had to spend their nights sleeping on the cold sidewalks at the foot of the luxurious skyscrapers. Is this what they mean by democracy?

F.D.R. Is Dictator

The most outstanding inconsistency of all is the dictatorship of Roosevelt. With the entry of the nation into the war, Roosevelt became practically a full dictator in the political, diplomatic, economic, and military branches of the nation's activities.

He is today leading the entire American people in a war for the gratification of his own individual aspirations. The people, at a loss to realize any firm reasons why they must fight, are today merely fighting because Roosevelt wants them to fight. Where in this system of dictatorship does one see a sign of democracy?

If, as has been lately reported from the United States, they are claiming that they are fighting to defend themselves, we have no alternative but to suspect that Roosevelt does not know the difference between the words conquest and self-defense.

I wish to repeat, America—why are you fighting? What is there for the United States to seek now—the United States who used to take pride in claiming that it had the world fested in every respect.

When the other countries, especially those with peoples who have been late in the development of their material civilizations, are suffering in poverty, what does the United States wish to take from them by force of arms?

U.S. War Aim

There is no mistaking the fact that the reasons for the American participation in the war lies in Roosevelt's aspiration for world conquest. As for the American people themselves, of course, there must have been some motive closer to them which must have caused them to follow Roosevelt's lead.

This motive was in the hereditary national trait of the Americans to seek and pride in their national expansion. In this respect, we may say that the imperialistic designs of the United States are rooted deeply in the hereditary traits of the nation's people.

For this United States, this imperialistic inclination arises not from a necessity to expand but merely from a love to see its colors cover the world's map.

This trait led the Americans to follow the unscrupulous biddings of Roosevelt. It may be said, therefore, that this war is something which the Americans undertook to satisfy their own whims.

In order to satisfy their whims, the Americans wish to plunder the material resources of the world and to threaten the very existence of other races. Is this, we should like to ask, what they mean by freedom and equality?

Fighting for Justice

On the other hand, why is Japan fighting? The answer is all too plain. Japan is fighting for the defense of its own self, for the defense of East Asia, and for the defense of justice.

The military power of Japan exists solely for the defense of Japan today. Roosevelt boasts that he will wipe out the Japanese race from the surface of this world. Japan can realize her defense aims solely by resisting against the oppression and by oppressing the oppression.

There is no race in the world with a stronger will to conquer than the Anglo-Saxons. This will to conquer was also directed against nature, as a result of which they succeeded greatly in developing their natural sciences and technique. Against mankind, their will to conquer resulted in the creation of a system of imperialism. That is why the United States and Britain held until a little while ago two-thirds of the world's resources and today still continue to act as if they were the rulers of the world.

The Japanese race provides a marked contrast, nay, the ideal contrast to this unscrupulous will of the Anglo-Saxon race. If we study Japan's recent history, we see the pressure of its own overflowing population during the 300 years of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Despite this fact, it even gave up its hope of outward peaceful expansion. Where in the history of mankind do we see any other civilized country which continuously maintained an immutable policy of peace such as Japan?

It is only the necessity of self-defense which is leading this peace-loving nation of Japan to fight today. It is for the sake of oppressing the oppressor and realizing the emancipation and prosperity of East Asia.

When we notice that this peace-loving race is now fighting against the pugnacious, conquest-loving race of Anglo-Saxons, we realize that this war will be a gigantic one.

We say that Japan is fighting to defend herself. But the situation today is such as no longer to allow the self-defense of Japan to remain solely an individual and independent issue of self-defense.

Only through the defense of East Asia can the defense of Japan be realized. This maxim results from the present great expansion of the range of warfare and national defense, an expansion resulting from the outstanding progress of the transportation means, especially aircraft.

Surrounding the two races of Japan and China, the various races of East Asia today comprise a huge household. Furthermore, this defense and liberation of East Asia is not solely for the sake of Japan and for the sake of East Asia, but is for the sake of making the invaders return to the great path of justice and of having humanity progress toward the great ideal of justice.

I repeat, there have been no vagrants who have gained true victory in the past. It is only such a nation as Japan with a clear and just aim of war which has won in the end and which has been, in the ultimate sense of the word, a true leader of mankind.

MOSLEM YOUTHS GATHER FOR FRIENDSHIP MEETING

Film Illustrating Buddhism in Japan Shown; Amity With Nippon Stressed

The Japanese-Moslem youth Friendship Society, which was established in September last year, sponsored a Japan-Moslem friendship exchange meeting at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, here for over 50 Moslem youths living in Tokyo and a number of Japanese youth representatives on March 23 at 5:30 p.m.

The Moslem youths included over 10 Indonesian and Turkish youths now studying in the Japanese capital. After the showing of the film "Todaiji" illustrating the work of the Buddhist religion in Japan, the group enjoyed dinner.

After all the Moslem youths had introduced each other at the dinner table, T. Muhit, student of Keio University and Omar Barak, Indonesian representative of the Kokusai Gakuyukai spoke on the spirit of Mohammedanism. They also stressed that the friendship of Japanese and Moslem youths was to form the foundation for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Then, Mitsutoshi Nishikawa of Chuo University, representing the Japanese youths, said that the youths of Asia should join hands through the medium of their common religions for the establishment of co-prosperity, including the united independence of Moslems.

Local Chinese Broadcasts

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—Within we should achieve peace, so as to solve the China Affair and rehabilitate China and without we should cooperate with Japan in order to annihilate Anglo-American imperialism and establish a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia," declared Chen Tung-Ting, president of the Chinese Guild in Yokohama, in a broadcast speech made recently to his compatriots under the caption "China's Declaration of War on Britain and the United States."

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第三種郵便物認可

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 29 — The Time Marker

The night dance had become the latest craze in the Kyoto region. The fad had seized even the remotest village, for it spread with the speed of an epidemic. At nightfall the cross-roads in town and country resounded with the songs and shouts of the dancers.

The dance had come from Nagoya, and was called "Nagoya Ondo" at first. But in Kyoto it suffered some modifications and came to be called "Kyoto Ondo." Likewise Fushimi had its "Fushimi Ondo." Clad in gay flowing dresses, with white hand-towels or sedge-baskets on their heads, and with crescent fans in their hands, the dancers made the cobble-stones ring and sane-eyed veterans shake their heads in sorrow over the fast disappearing days of Bushido.

At one of the street corners in Fushimi a wooden platform had been erected, and a man, holding a fan in his hand, was keeping time and singing at the same time.

Round the platform was a ring of dancers,—middle-aged men clad in boarding-house wadded garments (Tanzen), maids from the tea-houses, harlots, townsmen, youths in their teens, young girls, monks, intoxicated Samurai. All these waved their arms, stamped their feet, and slowly circled round the dais as they went through the contortions of the latest terpsichorean craze.

"Master Sho! Master Sho!" shouted somebody suddenly, and a servant from the Sasaya broke through the ring of dancers. Jumping on to the dais, the servant whispered into the ear of the man with the fan.

"What? All right." The man nodded.

"Master Suke, Master Tansui, I have something urgent to attend to. Come with me!" The man said to two of the dancers, and breaking through the ring, ran up the street at full speed. He was Gengo Otaka.

Sukeimon Tomimori (Suke and Sandayu Muramatsu (Tansui) stepped out of the crowd and followed fast on Otaka's heels.

"What was it? A fight?" Some of the dancers looked round, but the three men were already out of sight.

Otaka, Tomimori and Muramatsu burst through the main gate of the Sasaya.

"Here," said a voice.

The three halted and whirled round. In the shadow of a willow tree was Junai Onodera and he was beckoning to them.

Junai whispered into their ears.

"It's a pity," sighed Gengo.

"Go after them and make them understand," said Junai.

"All right." Gengo looked along the street. "And which way did Masters Fuwa and Hara go?

"I don't know. But they can't have gone far. We had better separate and search in different directions."

"Right. I'll go this way." Sukeimon was already running down the street. Gengo and Sandaiyu parted and went off in different directions to look for Kazuemon and Soemon.

As Junai was about to move on, a servant came running up to him.

"Master Shige?"

"Yes. It's me. What's the matter?"

"Master Oishi has waken up and is asking for all of you. He is in a fearful temper. Please come at once."

"What? Master Uki is up? That makes matters busier."

Junai hurried into the house. In the main guest hall was Kuranosuke, reclining on his back, his head resting on the lap of Ukibashi the Fushimi Beauty, and surrounded by Tokusai, Takenojo, Segawa and other men and women of similar status.

"Are you fellows not lonely? I am lonely, though the world is merry," Oishi was saying. He had just got up from a drunken sleep, but he already held a sake cup in his hand.

"Did you have a dream, Master? How can you be lonely when everybody is making merry?"

"Who are those fellows making all that row in the other room?"

"They are Yodoya and his party."

"Yodoya? Ah, that fellow. I've heard of him. The richest man in the three cities. Ha, ha. Even this Master Uki's money is like a candle flicker before a holocaust."

"Come, come. There's no need to be so downhearted."

"Hic. Who is Yodoya, anyway? Ukibashi, call the rest. I'll show Yodoya. I'll fling golden coins to all!"

The harlots and actors gazed in wide-eyed amazement as Oishi thrust a hand into his bosom and drew out a bag of money.

"There!" Kuranosuke dipped his hand into the bag and drawing out a handful of silver and gold coins, flung them around the room.

With wild shouts those who were there were on their hands and knees, trying to pick up the coins as fast as Kuranosuke flung them down.

Kuranosuke clapped his hands and laughed hysterically. Nowadays, when Kuranosuke was in a buoyant mood he did not stop at handclapping. He would offer his sake cup to all within sight, and woe to anyone who dared refuse the proffered cup! Those at the Sasaya had learnt this at cost.

Kuranosuke struggled to his feet, a sake cup in his hand. From somewhere came the strains of the music of the latest dance. Although drunk, Kuranosuke was sure of the movements and he seemed to have a good sense of rhythm. Kuranosuke's drunken dancing had become quite a feature in the Sasaya.

"Master Uki's dance," announced Tokusai solemnly.

"Up, Master Uki," said Takenojo. The company all stood up.

"Master Uki, where are we?" they chanted.

"Master Uki here I am." One of them stepped behind Kuranosuke and whipping a hand-towel over his head, swiftly blindfolded him. The company scattered.

"Master Uki, here."

"Master Uki, there."

Kuranosuke stood uncertain. He opened his mouth.

"Oh, it's dark," he said.

"It's dark, dark," chanted the company.

"This way."

"Master Uki, here."

Clapping their hands they waltzed round the room but one by one they grew tired of the sport and skipped out of the room.

"Oh, it's dark," Kuranosuke was groping against a wall. He had somehow come out of the room and was in a corridor.

Suddenly his hand touched cold silk.

"You fool of a ronin!" roared a voice, and the samurai whom Kuranosuke had clutched gave him a violent push in the chest.

Kuranosuke reeled back.

"Disgusting fool!" The samurai spat, and stalked off with big strides.

(To Be Continued)

Tokyo To Have Metropolitan System

Municipality Will Be Reborn Shortly—Smooth Progress Being Made For Epochal Event

Between July 1, at the earliest, and October 1, at the latest, the Metropolitan System and the regulations pertaining thereto will be promulgated and enforced, and Tokyo Municipality will be reborn as the grand Tokyo Metropolis. Meanwhile, the Home Ministry, the Prefectural and Municipal Offices have appointed special personnels, which are working in close unison for the smooth progress of the preparations for the epochal event.

What will be the aspects of the new Metropolis of Tokyo? What form will it take? To answer these questions in full, one has to wait for the promulgation of the regulations. Reference is made here to points already made clear in the Diet and which will have direct bearing upon the citizens.

The Metropolis' "Character": The Governor as well as his subordinate executives will be appointed from among Government officials. In this sense, the Metropolis will have more of the nature of a prefecture than of a municipality. In a word, it will be an extraordinary prefecture, in form like a central government organ, without police rights, which will continue to be exercised by the Metropolitan Police Board.

The Metropolis' Area: "The combined area of Tokyo Prefecture and Tokyo Municipality shall be the site of Tokyo Metropolis," the bill stipulates. Accordingly, the forthcoming Metropolis will occupy an area of 2,144 square kilometers, about four times the area of the present city. The total population of the Metropolis will be 7,350,000, made up of the 6,780,000 in Tokyo City and the 570,000 in the suburban districts. The figures are taken from the census of 1940. Including the subsequent increases, the population will be close on 8,000,000.

Street Scene at Kasumigaseki, By Kuniyoshi. In the days when Tokyo was still called Yedo

To Employ Ward System

With regard to ward, town and village administration, the bill stipulates: "On principle, the ward system shall be employed. The cities, towns and villages outside Tokyo Municipality shall remain in existence for the time being." This means that the present wards of Tokyo City will become, e.g. "Kojimachi Ward, Tokyo Metropolis," while Hachioji City will be called "Hachioji City, Tokyo Metropolis" and the suburban towns "such and such Town, such and such County, Tokyo Metropolis."

The policy is to reorganize suburban cities, towns and villages into wards. Musashino Town and Mitake Town will probably be among the first to become wards.

Adjustment of the existing disparities between wards in size and population is expected to loom as a question in the future.

Legislative Organs: With the enforcement of the Metropolitan System, the Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies and Councils will automatically go out of existence. How the Metropolis Assembly men will be selected will become known when the regulations are promulgated.

What is already known is that the number of the Metropolis Assembly men will be limited to 100, as against the present 180 Municipal and 112 Prefectural Assembly men, nearly 300 in all.

The status of the Metropolis Assembly men will be similar to that of any other local prefectural assembly men.

With the Metropolis Governor a regular Government official, the relation of the Metropolis to the Metropolis Assembly will be dissimilar to the Municipality-Municipal Council relation.

Wards and Ward Assemblies

The functions of a ward will remain unchanged. This is as it should be, particularly as the Home Ministry recognizes the importance of the wards as the first-line organs of the administration of the capital. A government official of the secretary class will head each ward, the Government has told the Diet.

Unlike the Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies, the Ward Assemblies will continue to exist in their present form until March 31, 1944, with the Chairman being selected by election, as heretofore. The bill proposed that a Ward Chief be the Chairman of his Ward Assembly, but the bill was amended in the Diet in favor of the existing system of selection by election.

There will, however, be drastic reductions in the number of Ward Assembly men, in accordance with the stipulation of the bill which proposed that a Ward Chief be the prescribes the following numbers:

1. 15 for a ward with a population of less than 150,000.
2. 20 for a ward with a population of over 150,000 but under 250,000.
3. 25 for a ward with a population of over 250,000.

At present, there are anything between 36 and 48 Ward Assembly men per ward.

Change in Name Only

Taxation: The change will be in name only, from Prefectural and Municipal taxes to the Metropolis tax. The Metropolis tax will be the only burden on the dwellers of the present Tokyo City, while the people in the suburban cities, towns and villages will have to pay, in addition to the present city, town or village tax, a Metropolis sur-tax. Needless to say, equilibrium will be established between the bare Metropolis tax (the only burden on the Tokyo City dwellers) on the one hand, and the city, town or village tax plus the Metropolis sur-tax, on the other.

Municipal Officials: On principle, the Municipal and Ward officials at present in service will be re-employed as those of the Metropolis, without, as the Home Ministry has repeatedly reiterated in the Diet, their status being lowered. The Home Ministry is even considering a revision of the Civil Service Appointment Ordinance.

The question of pensions has been fully considered by the Home Ministry. Government officials must serve a term of 17 years before being entitled to pensions, while the Municipal officials have only 12 years' term to serve before being placed on the pension list. Those Municipal officials who will have been in service for 12 years when the Metropolitan System is enforced, will be pensioned off as such and then will be accorded the treatment of Government officials.

The problem is how to treat those Municipal officials who will have been in service for 11 years, $11\frac{1}{2}$ years, etc. The Government has promised to take proper measures in that connection.

Commodity Supplies

Heretofore, quite a long time has invariably been wasted in Prefecture-Municipality conferences before distribution to households is made. This will be completely done away with, since the Metropolis will have only itself to consult with and will be in a position to effect distribution on the day commodities arrive by merely giving instructions to the wards by telephone. At the same time, required commodities will be secured more quickly and more easily than at present, as any negotiations with producing prefectures will be those between one government office with another and not between a municipality and a Government office.

Education: There are at present 64 Municipal and 87 Prefectural secondary schools, 264 Municipal and 115 Prefectural young men's schools. Besides, there are 81 night schools. All these will become "Metropolitans," thereby enabling an interchange of teachers and contribution toward the renovation of education administration.

Quite a number of school will have to be re-named. For instance, there are both the First Municipal and the First Prefectural Middles. If the one becomes the "First Metropolitan Middle School," the other will have to be given a different name altogether.

To Strengthen Equipment

Air Defense: "In view of the importance of the air-defense of the capital, special attention will be paid to the strengthening of air-defense equipment and the unification of related activities," reads the House of Representatives' resolution accompanying the bill.

As far as the strengthening of air-raid equipment is concerned, we may confidently expect remarkable results, now that the Prefecture-Municipality dual control will be abolished.

The unification of air-defensive activities, however, presents a problem. "The activities of the Civil Defense Units and those of the Tonarigumi (Neighborhood Associations) air-defense units will be supervised by the Metropolitan Police Board and the Municipal Defense Bureau, respectively, as heretofore," is the explanation given by the Government in the Diet. The question is how to unify the activities of these two separate units.

Traffic, Water-supply and Hospital Accommodation: Not only the traffic systems, water-supply and hospital accommodation but all other establishments hitherto under the management of the Municipality will be transferred to the Metropolis.

A motion was made in the Diet for creating corporations for traffic, water-supply and hospital accommodation, respectively. Home Minister Yuzawa, in reply intimated the Government's desire to establish a corporation for the traffic systems of not only Tokyo City but also of the surrounding districts. It is expected that all the enterprises of the present Municipal Electricity Bureau will be transferred to a corporation, adding to convenience in tram-car and bus traffic.

With the removal of the Prefecture-Municipality dual administration, work in connection with civil engineering, port and harbor facilities and public welfare will be greatly expedited.

However, it would be wrong to conclude that the enforcement of the Metropolitan System will bring about instantaneous improvements in everything. Quite some time will have to elapse before the Metropolis will begin to function with full efficiency.

The Rise of Modern Japan

(Continued From Yesterday)

In 1869, shortly after the resignation of the last Shogun, all the daimyo, then numbering 273 in all, returned their respective feudatories to the Throne. Thus all territory hitherto held by the feudal lords passed into the hands of the Throne, but it was not accompanied by any material change in the system of local administration. What was effected was merely a transfer of the title-deeds, for the daimyo were given the title of Han-chiji, or clan governor, to administer their former territories as officials of the new government. Great though the change was, it was only a half-measure. They continued, as in the past, to collect taxes in their respective territories and were allowed to keep one-tenth of the revenues as their stipend, the remainder being turned over to the government. In 1871, however, an entirely new scheme of local government was put into effect. All vestiges of the feudal clan system was abolished and a new prefectural system with all the feudal territories redistributed into new administrative districts was put into effect. The new system placed the government on a basis of single and sole power and deprived the ex-feudal lords of their governing power. The last vestige of feudal practices was thus swept away and the scheme of local government was brought into line with the plan of national government, creating a nation-state in the strictly modern sense of the term.

Under the new system, the important districts which centered around under Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka—areas which under the old regime were under the direct control of the Tokugawa as points of strategic importance—were designated as fu, or urban prefectures, of while all the other districts were designated as ken, or prefecture, of which there are now forty-three. With the gradual establishment of this system, the clan governors were replaced by governors trained and sent out by the central government. As for the general mass of the samurai who were retainers of the various daimyo, the government, during the earlier Meiji period, granted pensions in order to maintain their livelihood, although this was soon abandoned because of the severe drain on the limited national treasury and because individual pensions were far from enough for the ex-samurai to live on. Great and difficult though the transition was, the samurai, trained heretofore only in the military arts and Chinese classics, were obliged gradually in the new era to train themselves for various gainful occupations.

The reform of Meiji also abolished the feudal class distinctions of samurai-peasant-artisan-merchant. Although all the people were granted equal rights under the law, a new social classification was created, the daimyo and court nobles being called kazoku (peer), the samurai as shizoku (roughly the gentry) and all others heimin or commoner. In 1884 the peerage ranks of prince, marquis, count, viscount and baron were created.

Next to be reformed was the military system. In January, 1873, a system of conscription which had existed in the Nara period was established along modern lines. The profession of arms which hitherto had been the privilege of the samurai was opened to all the people and all males upon reaching the age of 20 were made liable to compulsory military service. In organizing the new national defense forces, the best European system then in existence were used as models, the army studying the French and Prussian systems and the navy the British system. The thoroughness with which the Japanese army and navy men observed their models is well evidenced by the fact that most of the high officers of the army are adorned with a prickly growth on their upper lips, while those of the navy are, as a rule, clean-shaven. It goes without saying, however, that although the organization of the army and navy were patterned after western systems, the spirit of the fighting services was guided by the rules of Bushido which, as we noted in the chapter before this, was shorn of its feudal significance and remade into a national code of conduct with the coming of the new era.

Educational reform was one of the first steps undertaken by the new government. Education under the old order had been the privilege of the samurai, but now the field was open to the entire nation. The government first established the Ministry of Education (Mombusho) with the goal that there shall be no ignorant family in the land and no family with an ignorant member. One primary school was created for each 600 of the population and primary education of six years was made compulsory for all children over six years of age. In addition to this extensive system of elementary education, the government divided the country into eight districts and established 32 secondary schools and one university in each with the principal aim of training the leaders of the new era.

Today there are over 46,000 schools of every type and grade with a total enrollment of 14,000,000 or 20 out of every 100 of the population. Of the 11,151,000 children of school age (6 to 14) 99.6 per cent are attending the 25,770 primary schools. There are 2,600 secondary schools with a total enrollment of 1,063,000 and 250 colleges and universities with an enrollment of 185,000.

The guiding principle of education has been expressed most clearly and succinctly in the Imperial Rescript on Education granted by Meiji Tenno on October 30, 1890:

> Know ye, Our subjects:
>
> Our Imperial Ancestors have founded our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.
>
> The Way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain the same virtue.

The establishment of a new system of justice was another of the early reforms. To liberate the people from the oppressive system of the feudal period, the Ministry of Justice was created and courts of law established in all prefectures, thus freeing the judiciary from the executive. New statutes were compiled and all the people, irrespective of class were guaranteed by law. Up to this time, there had been nothing like a written standard of law and the common people were controlled according to the will of the samurai, but with the inception of a new regime of law the people were allowed for the first time to live as free men.

Another significant reform was undertaken in the realm of transportation and communications. Requisitioning all vessels which formerly belonged to the Tokugawa government and the various daimyo and using these as the nucleus, the new government established a shipping company and began regular service between Tokyo and Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe and other points. In 1872 the first railroad, constructed and managed by the government, was opened for service between Tokyo and Yokohama. With the development of land and sea communications the postal service was inaugurated, special efforts being made to popularize the use of the telegraph. The highly advanced system of communication prevailing today is a fitting testimony to the zeal and foresight with which the makers of modern Japan planned the development of this important phase of modern civilization.

(To Be Continued)

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CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
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REVISION IS STUDIED OF INDUSTRIAL LAW

Changes in Commercial and Industrial Body Ruling to Have Great Practical Effects

The revisions introduced into the Commercial and Industrial Association's Law with the approval of the Diet in its present session is attracting the keenest attention of the economic circles of the country because of the practical effects they are expected to have in eliminating the cause of frictions among different associations, such as the inferent associations, such as the Industrial Association, the Commercial Association, and the Fellow Traders Association, besides the different industrial associations which just been brought into being as the under-structure of the central Industrial Control Association, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

Herefore, the traders and manufacturers in Japan Proper have been obliged to join all these associations much to their inconvenience. By virtue of the present revisions of the Law, they will be required hereafter to join the new Commercial and Industrial Association only, which will be divided into the control association and the executing association.

Accorded Enough Power

The Commercial and Industrial Association, unlike the present associations, will be accorded enough power to execute its duties as a control association. The present associations, having been organized in the days when the economic circles of Japan were under the influence of liberalism, are chiefly intended for the promotion of the individual interest of each member and even the control associations belonging to the central control association are now in a position to engage in economic activities. The present activities are not without their own merits, as a matter of course .The commercial associations and the industrial asociations have rendered great services for the development of the trade and manufacturing industries of the country, especially since the outbreak of the China affair.

Meanwhile, the control associations have splendidly executed their duties relative to the control of the different industries concerned. Nevertheless, the commercial and industrial associations have not always been acting in prefect accordance with the purposes of the state, while the control associations have been devoting their efforts to the adjustment of material supply only.

Object of Revisions

The present revisions are aimed at the reformation of those associations by retaining their merits and discarding their weak points. The commercial and industrial associatinn to be brought into being by virtue of the present revisions, as stated above, will be devided into the control association and the executing association, of which the former is of greater importance.

The control association has as its aim the exhibition of Japan's total economic strength at its best through the control of commerce and industries of the country. The association will be authorized to engage in different commercial and industrial activities which the necessary for the control of the trades and industries in the country. Moreover, the association is expected to assist the Government in executing the national policies for the development of various trades nd industries (See Article 7 of the Commercial and Industrial Association's Law)

Foreign trade is not included in the objectives of control by the association, because the foreign trade association is placed under the control of the Trade and Exchange Corporation's Law. The details of the control associations to be established at various places in the country are to be fixed on receipt of instructions from the central association. They are, however, expected be as follows:—

Area of Activities

Are of activities: An industrial association will have a whole prefecture for its area of activities, while a commercial association, in a large city, will be established for each line of retail business; in a smaller city for several kinds of daily commodities; and in a rural village for all daily commodities.

As a principle, some of the new commercial and industrial associations will be organized for the control of trades, while others for the control of the manufacturing industries only. Under special circumstances, however, an association may be established for the control of both manufactures and materials; in other words for the control of both manuiacturers and dealers.

One of the most conspicuous things of the commercial and industrial associations under the new system is that the president of each association has immense power of control over its members. In cases of necessity, he may carry out the revision of the articles of association, the system of management even without the approval of the general meeting of its members. (Article 26.)

The executing, or equipment, association is authorized to join the control association. The sales association, purchase association, the purchase association of a factory or a mine belonging to the industrial association, with the permission of the administrative authorities, may join the control association under the new system. Then, what are the principal purposes of an executing, or equipment, association? They are the installation of necessary equipment for the improvement and development of the undertakings of all members of the association.

Structure of Association

(Article 52.)

The execution is to be organized by such parties as are interested alike in the installation of various equipment in view. Those who are not interested therein are free to remain outsiders. In this respect, the executing association is entirely different from a control association in which every trader or manufacturers is required to participate.

The executing association, therefore, is authorized to make purchases, sales, and the establishment of necessary equipment always on the joint account of all the members. (Article 54.) Each member, therefore, is required to make some investment in the association to which he belongs.

The Fellow Traders' Association's Law, the Commercial Association's Law, and the Industrial Association's Law now in force will be replaced by the Commercial and Industrial Association's Law. The present associations of different kinds stated above, where they have not undergone necessary proceedings for the commencement of activities along the new policy of the state, will be permitted to continue their activities under the present system for some time after the abolition of the present system. The number of present associations stated above, of which there are about 30,000 throughout Japan Proper, will be reduced by about 30 per cent.

The new law will take effect beginning July next.

For the Fighting Lads

A wife, sister or sweetheart doing some shopping to swell the big comfort kit she is preparing for a fighting man out in the snow-clad Aleutians or the sweltering south.

RATIONING TIGHTER OVER FOOD IN U.S.

'How to Spread Butter Thin On Bread' Is Theme of Yank Editorial

No longer able to replenish the fast-dwindling stocks of foodstuffs in the United States, the Washington authorities are preparing to enforce a drastic curtailment of food supplies to the people, according to a New York cable relayed by Domei from Buenos Aires on March 24.

Prior to the rationing of meat and table oil and fats on and after March 28, the United States Government placed an all-round ban on the sale of those foodstuffs which are subject to the new rationing, for one week beginning March 21, this one week having been set aside for the authorities to work on details in connection with the enforcement of the new schedule.

Forecasting the ban on the sale of foodstuffs, the consuming public made a rush for daily necessaries. As a consequence, the stocks of meat have practically struck bottom throughout the country.

Lean Days Ahead

Incidentally the papers are now astir with propaganda-infused items, including, for instance, one under a headline "How To Spread Butter Thin On Bread."

With the exception of chicken, fish and vegetables which remain yet to be enlisted for rationing, the new rationing will cover all that form the foodstuffs of the nation and the once-boasted high living standards in the United States are destined to sink ever lower with the progress of war.

U.S. Bans Glycerine Use

Donald Nelson, Chief of the United States Wartime Production Board, announced on March 22 that the Government would place a ban effective April 1 on the consumption of glycerine in the preparation of toilet articles, cigarettes and other civilian-use products requiring glycerine mixture. Judging from the fact that 90 per cent of glycerine produced in the United States is already being consumed for munitions industries, the announcement just made by Nelson is tantamount to the total consumption of glycerine for munitions industries exclusively on and after April 1, it was reported by a New York cable relayed by Domei from Buenos Aires on March 22, states the Sangyo Keizai.

STOCKS RESILIENT AFTER LIQUIDATION

Gains Moderate in Miscellaneous; Industrials Firm

With a fair amount of liquidations effected by traders for a few days preceding, the Tokyo Stock Exchange presented a resilient tone yesterday, and besides the moderate gains obtained by the miscellaneous group on the spot market, long-term industrial firmed up one after another.

In the long-term section, for example Tokyo Rayon rallied ¥1.30, and Hitachi Iron Works stepped up ¥1.20, Daito Cotton Spinning ¥1.10 and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥1.00.

The short-term section remained as quiet and featureless as ever. Hitachi Iron Works closed in the afternoon session at ¥90.90 ex cum dividend of 10 per cent per annum.

The spot market was featured by the fractional gains scored by several industrials in addition to the impressive gain of ¥2.00 registered by Kokusai Steamship.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.2	129.0	126.0
Nisshin Spinning (50)	83.8	—	85.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	—	82.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	70.5	—	70.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	70.1	—	71.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.8	—	100.9
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	77.1	77.6	67.6
Showa Elec Ind (50)	83.4	83.9	83.3
Japan Nitrogen 50)	72.1	72.9	73.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.8	93.1	92.7
O. S. K. (50)	82.9	—	84.1
Nissan Steamship (50)	66.0	—	—
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	85.1	85.6	84.2
Ishihara Ind (50)	65.5	66.3	65.5
Third Section			
Oriental Develop (50)	62.6	—	63.7
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	112.8	113.1	113.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	145.0	144.6	143.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.0	—	65.0
Japan Beer (50)	96.5	—	97.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	40.7	41.5	42.0
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	45.2	—	45.9
Asahi Glass (50)	95.6	96.0	94.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.8	—	102.7
Manchou Tobacco (50)	93.9	94.4	93.7

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.0	5.2	4.7	84.9
N. Y. K., new	78.1	8.5	8.1	78.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	94.9	4.9	4.6	94.6
Kanebo Spin. new	74.5	4.7	4.5	—
Teikoku Rayon. new	70.9	0.9	0.7	70.9
Hitachi Iron Works	92.8	2.9	0.6	90.9
Osaka Exch. new	42.5	2.5	1.9	41.9
Japan Steel Tube	68.6	8.8	8.6	68.6
Japan Oil	73.2	3.2	3.0	73.0
S. M. R.	75.0	5.0	4.9	—
N. Y. K. old	92.5	3.1	2.4	93.1
Hokkaido Coal	—	73.0	3.0	73.1
Kanebo Spin. old	128.2	8.2	7.5	—
Toyo Rayon. new	56.9	6.9	6.9	—
Kokura Iron Works	54.3	4.3	4.3	—
Japan Beer. new	45.8	5.9	5.8	—
Japan Sugar. new	65.3	5.3	5.3	—
Ensuiko Sugar	63.9	3.9	3.5	—
Japan Mining	60.9	1.4	0.9	61.1
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.0	2.0	1.9	61.9

PRODUCERS OF SOAP ACTIVE IN SHANGHAI

Industry Enlivened With Arrival Of Large Quantities of Coconut Oil From South

Ever-conscious of the need for ensuring supplies of vital commodities over the extensive areas in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by way of cooperation with our country, the chemical industries in and around Shanghai are now enlivened with the replenishment of facilities for the production of oils, fats and soaps with arrival of raw materials from the southern regions, observes a Nippon Sangyo correspondent in Shanghai.

Surveying the latest state of the chemical industries in and around Shanghai from this point of view, the correspondent reports his observations in the following vein:

"In addition to the prospective increase in the volume of coconut oil carried by junks from French Indo-China, an enormous quantity of the same oil is due to be imported by the parties concerned from Thailand, Borneo, and the East Indies.

"The first shipment of coconut oil recently arrived in Shanghai from French Indo-China through the agency of a certain firm, and experiment production has already been conducted by one of the local mills from this lot of raw material. It is expected that the entire body of local mills will start operation on a considerable scale on the arrival of large quantities of coconut oil from the southern regions.

"Prior to the China Incident, the soap manufacturing industries in Shanghai were for the most part monopolized by third countries. Meanwhile a number of Japanese concerns, such as the Japan Oil and Fat Company, extended their activities to this district and there developed signs of a remarkable expansion of the Japanese soap manufacturers, succeeding those of third countries. As a matter of fact, there is a mill formerly owned by British capitalists capable of producing 100,000 cases of soap each month, and another formerly owned by American capitalists, capable of turning out 50,000 cases of oil. These mills are now operated by the Japan Oil and Fat Company.

"In addition to those operated by the Japan Oil and Fat Company, there are others operated by the Dai-Ichi Medicine Company, the Maeda Ichiji Yoko, the Kyuka Yoko and minor factories, numbering nearly 70, owned and operated by Chinese individuals.

"As compared with the products of Chinese factories, the soaps produced by Japanese concerns are treasured among the public by reason of their superior quality which has been upheld under the rigid supervision of the authorities and the conscientious work of the operatives concerned. It is no wonder, therefore, that the soaps turned out in the Japanese-operated mills should be enjoying an ever-increasing volume of sale."

Bill Clearings

March 25

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	447,009	125,843
Balance	60,584	21,394

BIG RUBBER CONCERN IS DUE FOR CHOSEN

Yokohama Company to Advance to Peninsula—Progress Of Industry There Is Seen

The rubber industry of Chosen will take a big stride along the proper path toward the industrial expansion of the country with the advance of the Yokohama Rubber Company to Chosen in the near future, says the Sangyo Keizai.

Relative to the advance to Chosen of the Yokohama Rubber Company, a perfect agreement has been reached already between the Government-General of Chosen and the rubber company. The rubber company to be established in Chosen by several parties, headed by the Yokohama Rubber Company, will be called the Chosen Rubber Company with a capital of ¥3,500,000, the greater portion of which is to be supplied by the Yokohama Rubber Company.

Ken Takemura and Heitaro Inagaki, managing directors of the Yokohama Rubber Company, are now making inquiries in Chosen with a view to selecting a proper seat for the new company. The location is expected to be somewhere in South Chosen.

At present, there are in Chosen several rubber companies established by rubber dealers of Japan Proper. They are the Chosen Asahi Rubber Company, the Chosen Tyre and Rubber Belt Company, in addition to a number of rubber companies established by Chosen capitalists. They are the Sanwa Rubber Company, the Tenichi Rubber Company and others.

The Government-General of Chosen, as a matter of course, is desirous of securing Chosen's self-sufficiency in rubber articles. Heretofore, however, the rubber companies in Chosen have been devoting their efforts to the production of smaller articles only, such as rubber sandals, rubber shoes and other things for daily use.

With the advance of the Yokohama Rubber Company to Chosen, however, the rubber industry of that country will undergo a fundamental reformation in order to enrich the supply of rubber belt, rubber hose, and other rubber articles indispensable for the expansion of the productive power of the country.

Studies of the business programs of the Yokohama Rubber Company having been completed, the Government-General of Chosen is now awaiting the application for the commencement of activities in Chosen to be filed by the Yokohama Rubber Company.

KOBE BODY IS PROMOTING ASIA TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Various Committees of Experts Aiding Solution of Urgent Wartime Trade Problems

The Kobe Koeki Shingikai (Kobe Trade Council) with its office in the Hyogo-ken Sangyo Shoreikan (Hyogo Prefectural Industrial Encouragement Hall) at Shimoyamate-dori 4-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe, was established with the object of contributing toward the firm establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by mobilizing the entire resources of the Kobe trading world for promoting the smooth development of trade in Greater East Asia. Accordingly, it has among its members not only all traders in Kobe but all leading figures concerned with the trading business.

The main items of business to be handled by the Council for the attainment of this object are (1) to make recommendations to the Government regarding the formulation of the trade policy, (2) to make the trade policy fully known to the public, (3) to investigate into and draft measures on various matters relative to the interflow of materials within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, (4) to organize lecture meetings and round table conferences, and (5) to issue the Council's Report and other publications.

For the discussion of urgent problems concerning wartime trade, the Council has appointed various committees of experts consisting of men of rich experience and profound learning, and has often made important representations to the Government authorities in accordance with the plans carefully worked out by these committees. The good work done by the Council in this direction has aroused considerable interest in many quarters.

The principal office-holders of the Council are:—

President:

Yoji Tomosue, Chief of the Economic Affairs Department of the Hyogo Prefectural Office.

Vice-President:

Hikoichiro Miyazaki, Managing Director of the Daido Trading Company.

Managing Directors:

Kiyoshi Onodera, Chief of the Commerce and Industry Section of the Hyogo Prefecture Office.

Shozo Nakai, a Councillor of the Trade Development Committee of Hyogo Prefecture.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	84.90	+ 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.40	Same
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	—	—
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	+ 0.05

MEASURES DECIDED TO ASSIST SAVINGS

Several Steps Formulated by Okurasho to Render It Easy For People to Save

Several measures were decided upon by the Finance Ministry authorities at their meeting of Tuesday to render it easy for the people to save ¥27,000,000,000 in the new fiscal year, which is essential for Japan's final victory in the present war. In order to achieve the purpose in view in the new fiscal year, the Finance authorities are expected to take the following measures in addition to those they have taken already, says the Tokyo Shimbun:

1. Propagation of the knowledge about the inseparable relations between Japan's success in the present war and the savings campaign to be carried out in the new fiscal year.

2. Completion of the national structure for the savings campaign. Heretofore, different measures have been followed in different provinces and in different fields of vocations for the prosecution of the savings campaign. In the future, greater efforts will be exercised to secure the perfect cooperation of all people throughout the country. Stronger measures will be taken in those quarters where greater profits are being derived as a result of the present war.

3. Establishment of the decisive wartime living structure, involving the encouragement of side jobs, the habit of industry and hard working, curtailment of unnecessary expenses in all quarters.

Adjustment of Movement

4. Adjustment of the savings movement, involving the assignment of the proper amounts to be saved by different bodies and individuals based on the actual circumstances in which they stand.

5. Conversion into deposits of more substantial portions of all extraordinary incomes, such as proceeds from the sales of property, retirement allowances, special grants made on the amalgamation of business organizations, and others.

6. Propagation of the fact that the perfect absorption of national bonds has direct bearings on Japan's final victory in the present war and on the healthy development of Japan's economic strength after the war, and that national bonds are one of the most remunerative objectives of investment.

7. Popularization of different new kinds of deposits to be introduced in connection with the enforcement of the Probationary Financing Adjustment Act and the Taxpayers' Facilities Act.

8. The establishment of training facilities for members of National Savings Associations, which will greatly facilitate the activities of these associations.

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MACASSAR REGAINS OWNERSHIP RIGHTS

Military Issues Provisional Land Decree for Inhabitants' Benefit

With the object of facilitating economic construction and expediting city-planning and industrial development in various areas of the southern regions, the Japanese authorities promulgated on March 20 a Provisional Land Decree, effective on and after April 1, reports a Domei dispatch from Macassar, Celebes, dated March 21.

Following the march of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces into Macassar last year, the Japanese Military Administration decreed injunctions under date of May 19, thereby forbidding the sale, purchase or ownership-transfer of immovable property and superficies except where special permission is granted under special circumstances. This was motivated by a desire on the part of the authorities to prevent disturbance to the economic conditions and against speculative transactions in the areas under their jurisdiction.

Transfers Permitted

In view, however, of the restoration of peace, stabilization of the economic conditions and of the development of natural resources subsequently realized in parallel with the activities of Japanese enterprisers, the Japanese authorities have been induced to approve the use and transfer of land ownership and superficies among the native inhabitants on the strength of the Provisional Land Decree just promulgated. At the same time they are prepared to protect the interests of the native inhabitants on the understanding that landowners be allowed to sell their property located in the specified areas for reasonable prices in case land is intended for use in the specified lines of enterprises.

The specified areas are as follows: Macassar City, Amboina City, Menado City, Banjermasin City and Balikpapan City.

The specified lines of enterprises, traffic and transportation enterprises, warehousing enterprises, shipbuilding enterprises, oil and fat producing enterprises, housing enterprises, building material manufacturing enterprises, mining enterprises, automobile manufacturing enterprises, metallic enterprises, foodstuff producing enterprises, hide and leather manufacturing enterprises, and cotton spinning enterprises.

Youths to Visit Nanking

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, March 23.—With the approach of the third anniversary of the National Government's return to its capital at Nanking, the Youth Corps attached to the Party Affairs Office in the pacification areas is rushing preparations for participation in the grand review which will take place in Nanking on March 30. It has been decided that 120 youths will be sent to Nanking to participate in the coming event.

Shanghai Enjoys Peace

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 23.—It was learned from the police authorities of the Shanghai Special Municipality that the identification certificates required of every resident has contributed vastly in the past few months to the maintenance of law and order, and has also eliminated all undesirable elements as well as curbing lawless activities.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1943

Another Step Toward Burma's Goal

Prime Minister Tojo's report in the Imperial Diet yesterday concerning the present visit in Japan of Prime Minister Ba Maw and other high officials of the Burmese Government marks another important forward step toward the attainment of complete independence by Burma. It is a step which the entire Japanese nation heartily welcomes, a step for which the Japanese people warmly congratulate the Burmese people.

As Prime Minister Tojo stated on January 28 and reiterated again yesterday, it is the intention of the Japanese Government to recognize the establishment of a fully independent Burmese state by the end of this year at the latest. Preparations for this historic event have no doubt been significantly advanced by the exchange of views which Prime Minister Tojo and the various Japanese officials have been conducting with Mr. Ba Maw and the members of the Burmese party.

The reasons why Japan has been moved to promise her recognition of Burmese independence lie principally in the actions of the Burmese themselves. Independence is obviously a quality which cannot be conferred upon a people by others; it is something which a people must win for themselves. Happily, with the providential aid of the Japanese Army which was instrumental in driving out the oppressive British rule from Burma, the Burmese people themselves have been demonstrating with increasing effectiveness their qualifications for complete independence. For example, the Burmese people clearly see that the complete overthrow of Anglo-American power is essential not only for the realization of their own destiny but for the welfare of all Asiatics as well. The Burmese leaders are also manifesting great enthusiasm for the establishment of a New Order which coincides with Japan's aim of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. To attain their national ideals, the Burmese are thus closely cooperating with Japan in the prosecution of the war and in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. In these ways the Burmese have been giving increasing evidence of their qualifications for independence.

Thus, in proper time, as the Burmese succeed in perfecting their governmental structure and promoting their economic welfare by functioning as a unit in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan's recognition of Burma's qualification as an independent nation will come as a natural consequence. Mr. Ba Maw's assurance that the Burmese would continue to intensify their efforts to move in this direction has no doubt led Prime Minister Tojo to reiterate his promise to accord recognition of full independence within this year at the latest.

This willingness of Japan to give recognition, aid, and encouragement to the Burmese in their strivings, for the attainment of their national ideals is another manifestation of the fundamental policy of Japan toward all neighboring nations. The recent Japanese actions toward the National Government of China constitute another example of the way in which the policy is being manifested. This policy of Japan can thus be seen to stand in the greatest contrast to the attitudes of the United States and Britain, who, while generous with meaningless promises as to India in the last World War and to Chungking at present, have been conspicuously deficient with respect to actual deeds. While Japan demonstrates her real friendship for her neighbors by practical deeds of helpfulness, the Anglo-Americans continue to use their fine words simply to cloak their imperialistic policy of greedy aggression and exploitation.

In view of this glaring contrast, it is no wonder that the people of Burma, as well as of the other nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, are coming to manifest increasing cooperation with Japan. Through such cooperation will ensue the utter rout of the Anglo-Americans, who are the common enemies of all the Asiatic peoples, and through such cooperation will result the construction of a New East Asia wherein each Asiatic nation will find it possible to realize its true destiny. Japan welcomes Burma to an increasingly greater responsibility and an increasingly greater enjoyment in the pursuit of this common goal.

More Bad News for Chungking

General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Air Force, has virtually admitted that it is impossible for the United States to bomb Japan successfully. At a dinner given in honor of Madame Chiang Kai-shek in New York recently, the general listed the reasons why.

To attack Japan effectively from the air, the United States would have to maintain in China at least 400 bombers and 100 pursuit planes, he said. Such a force would consume 75,000 tons of gasoline each month. Every drop of gasoline would have to be flown in from India by air, which would require the constant services of 1,000 transport planes of the largest type. Moreover, this air route from India to Chungking would be extremely hazardous; the planes would have to hurdle the Himalayas which are higher than the American Rocky Mountains; they would have to overcome ice in the winter and fight through thunderstorms and cyclones in the summer.

Moreover, declared General Arnold bluntly, the United States is fighting on nine fronts and cannot afford to send a large number of planes to any one front without dangerously depriving them from another front. Therefore, the United States simply does not possess enough planes to transport necessary materials to Chungking. The only imaginable alternative would be to re-open the Burma Road. But merely to state this fact is to state its impossibility.

What can this admission of General Arnold be but a flat "no" to Madame Chiang's appeal for more aid? What can his reference to the Burma Road be than a direct slap against the activities of T. V. Soong, Chungking's Foreign Minister, and Wellington Koo, Chungking's ambassador to London, who have come recently to the United States to raise the cry for more planes? For their coming to the United States was based on the premise that the Burma Road could not be recaptured. As the newspapers of Chungking, all of them mouthpieces of Chiang Kai-shek, indicate, the Chungking leaders have resigned themselves to the hopelessness of recapturing the Burma Road, and hence they have been clamoring for more planes from the United States as only remaining means of attacking the Japanese. Now what is General Arnold's statement but a confession of American impotence and a seal of Chungking's doom!

This latest blow to Chungking's hopes must be all the harder to bear because of Churchill's treatment of Chungking in his speech earlier in the week. None of the British Prime Minister's speeches in the past have been of much encouragement to Chungking, but his latest radio effort in imitation of President Roosevelt's "fireside chats" proved to be the least encouraging of all. For Churchill's speech was in the main an appeal to the British people to make greater sacrifices and a discussion of the possibilities of a post-war rehabilitation of Britain. When Churchill referred directly to the war at all, it was to emphasize the necessity of concentrating first upon Germany and to relegate the fight against Japan to a position of secondary urgency from the point of view of Britain. This must have given but cold comfort to Chungking, particularly since even the war against Germany is going so poorly for Britain as the latest reports about the Eastern Front, North Africa, and the Axis submarine activities all indicate.

When Churchill referred to a possible post-war world organization, moreover, it was to emphasize the roles of Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, making a studied omission of Chungking, as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had likewise done in his House of Commons speech of December 2.

With General Arnold confessing America's inability to aid Chungking, with Churchill conspicuously relegating Chungking to the background in British thinking, this must have been a most disheartening week for the misguided and futile Anglo-American puppet of the Szechwan hills.

A Year Ago Today

March 26, 1942

Imperial Army and Navy Forces made a surprise landing at Fort Blair, South Andaman Island, Bengal Bay, at dawn March 23, according to a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters. British forces on the island unconditionally surrendered.

* * *

Leaflets advising surrender were scattered today by Japanese planes over Dutch remnants encircled in the mountainous region near Koetatjiane, in northern Sumatra, who are resisting against the orders of the Dutch East Indies authorities.

* * *

Japanese Forces today started mopping-up operations against Dutch remnants in the Nieuw Singkil region on the northwestern coast of Sumatra.

STRATEGIC ROUTES IN ASIA WAR COINCIDE WITH MIGRATORY PATHS

Present Conflict Is Struggle for Control of Lines Which Were Once Racial Movement Courses

By Dr. KENJI KIYONO
(From the Kaizo)

Part I

The author claims no specialized knowledge on military affairs, but as an amateur he wishes to point out the undeniable fact that the present war of Greater East Asia is proving to be a serious struggle for the control of lines which peculiarly coincides with the important routes of racial movements from time immemorial. An important historical meaning is visible in the present battles along the Aleutians and the Solomons.

On land or sea there existed specific routes of racial migrations in Greater East Asia from tens of thousand years ago. Races, then of a very low civilization, slowly moved several miles a day with their meager family belongings, and in finding a suitable spot settled and started agriculture. Some would move further to settle on still new land. These movements were necessarily very slow, and in reviewing their pathways several hundred years after their first crossings, we find links of scattered villages formed by later arrivals who greatly mixed with the old settlers.

These roads of race movements are not by any means visibly marked highways connecting the various points. Frequently they are nothing but lanes and pathways connecting the different villages. Though they may be so narrow as to allow only one person to pass at a time, the fact that for hundreds of years various races utilized them as public highways attaches to them a highly significant meaning.

The sea routes, however, were slow in being established. Migrators crossed from island to island on small wooden ships, and set up their villages on the shores of these islands.

Civilization Changed

The movement of civilization does not necessarily require actual movements of various tribes, but on the other hand their movements always are accompanied by changes in civilization. New migrators invariably bring with their belongings their particular civilization and implant on virgin soils their own civilization. However, in mixing with the natives, they frequently give birth to a mixed civilization which, in time, acts as a driving force for a completely new civilization. In such a way, the exchange of customs and habits between the different races takes place, and the rise of a new civilization is instigated.

We must not forget to mention here several facts of importance. The migration of the uncivilized races was made on dinghies, and it was naturally convenient for them to cross closely connected, islands. On the other hand, the natives inhabiting the South Pacific, giving full consideration to the trade winds, and learning their directions from the stars, ventured out on wooden sail boats, sometimes crossing several hundred miles of dangerous waters from sheer necessity.

Thus, through hundreds of years of experience the Polynesian and the Melanesian sea routes were established as definite sea routes to connect the widely scattered islands of the Pacific. Along the Melanesians route fierce battles are now being waged between Japan and America.

In giving a general idea of the land and sea routes over which the various races migrated, the author wishes to expand on its effects relative to the War of Greater East Asia which has intercepted these routes.

Northwest Passage

Chiang Kai-shek, in being driven far back into the hinterlands of China as the result of the China Affair, was completely shut-off from his southern and eastern routes, and the northern and western routes became the only means of communication left for his regime. The west, however, presented a barrier, Tibet, being the "roof of the world;" and the transportation route from Yunnan to Indo-China was the only one which remained. This supply route was immediately closed by the Japanese with the breaking out of the War of Greater East Asia.

These Yunnan and Tibet routes once existed as pathways over which migrations took place. All that Chungking and the Anglo-American powers did was to lay rails or otherwise widen the roads to facilitate the passage of motor trucks transporting war products.

Various races inhabiting the peninsula of Indo-China were closely related with the Indonesians of the East Indies islands, who inhabited widely vast areas that included the western Assam area, the Himalayas, and even the central districts of India.

According to Indonesian legend, they claim the high planes of central Sumatra as the place of origin of the various tribes, a belief confirmed by many historians. However, many language scholars claim that the Malais (Indonesian race) came from the Himalayas, descending into eastern India following the Brahmaputra and other rivers, and by following the Irrawaddy and Chindwin Rivers, entered into the peninsula of Indo-China and from here crossed to the several islands of the East Indies. Their descendants in Indo-China who are Muong-Khmers live today in the northwestern regions of this peninsula close to the mountains of Cambodia. They are the tribes that built the famous stone erections of Angkor Wat and Angkor Tom.

Into this region of the Muong-Khmers, for several thousands years thereafter, four different tribes made their way. One of them started from Yunnan Province into Central Indo-China, from whence they moved further south along the Mekong and Menam rivers to settle and mix with the original natives of this plain to form the present Thai race. This road, due to the rights of the Thai Government, did not materialize into a Chiang-aid route.

2nd Annamese Route

The second route existed as a means by which the Annamese race proceeded from Luichow into the eastern coasts of Indo-China. This line follows the coastline and the mountain paths. It existed for an interval as an aid-Chungking route, but was promptly shut off when the Imperial forces moved into French Indo-China.

The third and fourth routes led from the mountainous regions of Tibet and Yunnan to Burma, by following the banks of the Salween and Irrawaddy Rivers. Those settling on the great plains along the lower reaches of the Irrawaddy River mixed with the natives there, giving birth, in a narrow sense, to the present Burmese stock.

Of course, before the Tibet-Burma tribes proceeded southwards, there were original natives inhabiting Burma. In mixing with the new arrivals they were able to leave some of their customs and habits. However, in the mountainous regions where they existed more independently, they were able to leave more of their old traits. This accounts for the great vestiges of Indonesian customs in this region.

Contrarily, the various tribes of the Burma plains inter-married. Moreover, from long before the birth of Christ, Indian colonies existed at the mouth of the Irrawaddy River, and the advanced civilizations of the Hindus greatly impressed the tribes living on the plains of Burma. Religion, and spiritual and material cultures of the Hindus left their imprints on the latter's civilization, gradually effacing the inferior character of the then Indonesian civilization. This accounts for the absence of Indonesian customs and habits in the plains of Burma and its preponderance in the secluded mountainous regions.

The fourth route, proceeding from China into India, was followed by several tribes belonging to the Tibet-Burma race. This route cut into the Brahmaputra valley, over mountains into Assam. This was the most difficult and treacherous of the four routes and naturally racial movements were most scarce here. The Naga and Podo tribes presently inhabiting the northern part of Assam were the only ones to utilize this route.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces moving into Burma blockaded the third and fourth routes to stop completely the transportation of aid-Chungking materials through the Burma Route, and merely negligible amounts are now being sent by air to Chungking from India.

(To Be Concluded)

Doing Good and Being Good

The good that we do is infinitely better than that done by others. The evil that we do is never so bad as that which others do. Both good and evil are not to be measured in quantities, neither can they be compared arithmetically. The good that we do rests mostly with or within us—so also the evil. It is only a small part that affects others. Each time we count the good we do, it grows less and smaller. The contrary is also true. Each time we discount it, it increases in size and improves in quality. We do better if we do not dwell on it. The best thing for us to do, is to forget the good we have done. One who does good without knowing it, is goodness itself. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

TIMES BOOK SHELF

A Book on Thailand

My Country, Thailand. By Phra Sarasas. Publisher, Maruzen, Tokyo, 1942.

"My Country, Thailand" is a well-documented volume of over four hundred pages recently published by the Maruzen Company. The author, Phra Sarasas, is a former Minister of Economic Affairs of Thailand and is the author of "Money and Banking in Japan" and "Government and People." Both the author and the publishers are to be heartily congratulated upon supplying the reading public with just the kind of informative book long needed to fill the dearth of reliable information regarding the Kingdom of Thailand.

The book is divided into four parts: History, Geography, Civilization and Various Appendices. Each part constitutes a self-sufficient reading unit, but when taken together they present a hitherto unfinished picture of the country that had, until a few years ago, seemed too distant for the average reader's immediate interest. Through these four parts, the author makes a thorough presentation of the political, economic and cultural aspects, both past and present, of his country. In this difficult task, Phra Sarasas has made an enviable success.

The reader will be touched first by Mr. Sarasas's patriotism which borders upon emotionalism. Sincere concern over the future of his country is the main undercurrent that undulates throughout the book. He appears to be one of the few historians who adhere to the maxim that history should be written solely for the sake of history. It is noteworthy that "My Country, Thailand" does not indulge in flattery or exaggeration. One might expect to find that only the good side is portrayed or even exaggerated, while the bad plays hide and seek; but the book is an honest description of all the vicissitudes of the life of Thailand. Those who seek facts and data will be amply rewarded for their search through these pages.

There have been histories of Thailand available in both English and Japanese, but none covers so comprehensive a ground as this one. Unquestionably, it is the best of its kind and is to be recommended in terms of highest praise to all those who wish to know Thailand.

Fruits of Wisdom

It is no disgrace not to be able to do everything; but to undertake or pretend to do what you are not made for, is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.—Plutarch.

* * *

Unhappy he who does his work adjourn, and to tomorrow would the search delay: his lazy morrow will be like today.—Persius.

* * *

Best of all is it to preserve everything in a pure, still heart, and let there be for every pulse a thanksgiving, and for every breath a song. —Gesner.

* * *

Thinkers are scarce as gold; but he, whose thoughts embrace all their subject, who pursues it uninterruptedly and fearless of consequences, is a diamond of enormous size.—Lavater.

* * *

We can offer up much in the large, but to make sacrifices in little things is what we are seldom equal to.—Goethe.

* * *

The truly wise man should have no keeper of his secret but himself.—Guizot.

* * *

The unspoken word never does harm.—Kossuth.

* * *

A smile is the whisper of a laugh. —Child's Definition.

* * *

To die in order to avoid anything that is evil and disagreeable, is not the part of a brave man, but of a coward; for it is cowardice to shun the trials and crosses of life, not undergoing death because it is honorable, but to avoid evil.

* * *

Pride dries the tears of anger and vexation; humility, those of grief. The one is indignant that we should suffer; the other calms us by the reminder that we deserve nothing else.—Mad. Swetchine.

* * *

Everything in the world may be endured, except continual prosperity. —Goethe.

* * *

Raillery is sometimes more insupportable than wrong; because we have a right to resent injuries, but it is ridiculous to be angry at a jest.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

When transported by rage, it is best to observe its effects on those who deliver themselves up to the same passion.—Plutarch.

* * *

The greatest comfort of my old age, and that which gives me the highest satisfaction, is the pleasing remembrance of the many benefits and friendly offices I have done to others.—Cato.

* * *

We never enjoy perfect happiness; our most fortunate successes are mingled with sadness; some anxieties always perplex the reality of our satisfaction.—Corneille.

* * *

No man can answer for his own valor or courage, till he has been in danger.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever!

* * *

Nothing is more unworthy of a wise man, or ought to trouble him more, than to have allowed more time for trifling, and useless things, than they deserved.—Plato.

* * *

A truth that is merely acquired from others only clings to us as a limb added to the body, or as a false tooth, or a wax nose. A truth we have acquired by our own mental exertions, is like our natural limbs, which really belong to us.—This is exactly the difference between an original thinker and the mere learned man.—Schopenhauer.

SERIES OF RUTHLESS ACTIONS BAGGED WEALTH FOR BRITAIN

Downfall of British Isles Amounts to Emancipation of World, Particularly East Asia

By DR. SHUMEI OKAWA

When the Mediterranean Sea was the center of commercial intercourse and European commerce was in the hands of Italian towns and the Hanseatic League, Britain was still an insignificant nation isolated from continental Europe. Fortune began to smile upon it when the commercial center shifted from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean with the discovery of the American continents and the sea route to India. While this drama of great historical significance was being enacted, Britain succeeded in unifying the country, on the one hand, and, on the other, started to work out its national destiny as a maritime nation. As it started on its new career, its geographical position became a decisive advantage.

As Britain is an island nation surrounded by the sea, it was safe from the menace of direct conflict with its neighboring countries. It could thus devote its national energy to the seaward expansion to the fullest measure while the other European nations on the continent were engaged in sanguinary struggles.

Another factor of advantage to Britain was that one side faced the European continent and that the other side, with its innumerable ports and harbors was washed by the waves of the Atlantic. With such geographical advantages, Britain, which was no more than an outpost of Europe before the discoveries of the route to India by Vasco da Gama and the American continent by Columbus, became the natural pioneer of maritime industry to lead the nations of continental Europe.

Utilitarian People

It was these geographical advantages that afforded Britain the opportunity to play the leading part in the wide world of activity, but at the same time its rapid development as a maritime nation owed much to the empiric, individualistic and utilitarian characteristics of the British people. Due to their individualistic temperament they were able to cut themselves loose from the medieval authority while the other Europeans were still groaning under the tyranny of the church. Empiric and utilitarian as they were, esteeming fact and experience above everything, they concentrated their energy, as Emerson said, for the acquisition of practical gain instead of fighting for what they imagined.

The British today would have us believe that their country has worked up to its present position through peaceful methods, but that is fiction pure and simple. Britain had mortal struggles with the nations of Europe before it attained its object. It should be observed here that the wars the British fought to gain hegemony were fought on the European continent by its mercenaries or by nations which were duped by England.

The enemy with which Britain fought for supremacy was always a powerful competitor on the water or in colonial regions. In principle, it was cordially disposed toward weaker competitors, but it concentrated its major strength against its most formidable rivals. And when it succeeded in dealing them a crushing blow so that the latter ceased to be a menace, it made efforts to establish an amicable relation with it with a view to making it its ally to prepare for the day when it had to fight with the next powerful competitor.

Crushes Spanish Armada

In modern history, its first competitor was Spain. In 1588, the British navy as the result of a three-day battle in the English Channel completely destroyed the so-called invincible Spanish Armada, which had reigned supreme for a century, and wrested the command of the sea from that country, paving the way for British ascendancy as a maritime power.

Britain then found in the Dutch its next dangerous competitor. It therefore, challenged that country to a war most boldly by adopting the "Navigation Act" of 1651, forbidding foreign ships to bring into England any products or manufactures of a foreign country. This was a blow aimed at the Dutch whose ships brought to England the products of every land, including products from even the English colonies in America. As the result of three wars fought between them during the period of from 1652 to 1674, the Dutch, who were once envied as the happy rulers of the sea, lost command of the sea to Britain.

The next enemy in the way to hegemony of the world was France. During 126 years, from 1688 to 1815, Britain devoted 64 years to wars chiefly with France, showing how war-loving a nation Britain was in attaining supremacy of the sea. The wars ended in the disastrous defeat of Napoleon at the hands of Britain.

With this series of brilliant victories, Britain entered a new age with the advent of the 19th century. It became securely established as the supreme sea power and scored a great success in its colonial enterprises without serious difficulty until Russia began to menace India by way of Central Asia and Afghanistan. By that time, Britain practically had under its control the whole of India. In order to insure the security of the sea route to India, it occupied Aden at the entrance to the Red Sea in 1830. In 1842, it wrested Hongkong from China as the result of the Opium War and made it the base of operation for the conquest of East Asia. It also annexed Burma in 1886.

Snatches Cyprus

In the Mediterranean Sea, Britain snatched Cyprus from Turkey in 1878 and brought the whole of Australia and New Zealand in the Pacific under its sway. In Africa, it gradually extended its possessions southward and westward. In 1875, it got control of the Suez Canal by purchasing stocks from Egypt at £340,030,000. The canal was originally constructed by Lesseps, a French engineer, who accomplished the task with great difficulty in spite of the most unscrupulous methods by which Britain obstructed the progress of the construction work. When the canal was fully completed, however, Britain busied itself to bring it under its control and finally managed to purchase it.

In 1882, Britain bombarded the port of Alexandria, taking advantage of the outbreak of the Arabi Pasha agitation on the pretext of quelling internal disturbance. This bombardment marked the beginning of British aggression upon that country. The British conquest of the Boer Republics put the finishing touches to the British conquest of the world.

It is seen that the British history of the 19th century was highlighted by the acquisition of more territories and strengthening the position of the British Empire instead of fighting for supremacy. From this time on, Britain did not have to fight a really serious and decisive war until the outbreak of the first World War in 1914.

But this does not mean that Britain changed its traditional policy of fighting with its competitor with the advent of the 19th century. Whenever any ambitious nation cropped up to threaten its position or tried to be in the way, Britain never hesitated to take recourse to the same old policy by giving it a blow or intimidating it to abandon such an ambition. When Britain faced the rise of modern Germany, which might menace the balance of power in Europe and its position in the world, it isolated the competitor by the so-called encircling policy and made it the object of its fourth enemy. This ushered in the first World War, which was the struggle for supremacy between Britain and Germany.

Britain tried to freeze the post war condition, and utilizing the League of Nations, tried to dictate to the world. This was particularly true when Eden was Foreign Minister under the Baldwin Cabinet. Eden was an enthusiastic advocate of this British policy and made serious efforts to build the system of "collective security" by strengthening the position of the League.

The British have been in the habit of pratiling about peace and fooled themselves into believing that they are the great lovers of peace, but according to past records, they have been, as Milton said, the greatest lovers of war who are convinced that it is "better to reign in inferno than to serve in heaven." They have established the hegemony of the world with the most tenacious and an incomparable warlike spirit and are now making the supreme efforts in its defense. The British supremacy was doomed when it made Japan its enemy on the side of Germany. The downfall of Britain amounts to the emancipation of the world, particularly East Asia.

This article is a translation from Dr. Shumei Okawa's book entitled "History of Anglo-American Aggressiveness in East Asia."